

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,837

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1982

Established 1887



Young Arabs carry a man wounded Sunday in Jerusalem's Old City. It was uncertain if he was shot by a gunman who killed

two guards and wounded nine persons at a mosque or by Israeli police who fired into a crowd after rioting broke out.

United Press International

Jewish Gunman Kills 2 At Jerusalem Mosque

David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM. A man dressed as an Israeli soldier and wielding an automatic rifle shot his way Sunday into one of Islam's holiest shrines, the Dome of the Rock on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, and sprayed the inside of the mosque with gunfire, killing at least two Arabs and wounding nine persons.

Israeli policemen and border troops in riot gear swarmed onto the mount, assaulted the mosque and captured the gunman within about 20 minutes, then whisked him out through a mob of Moslems who had streamed to the site from all corners of the Old City.

The police identified the assailant as Alan Harry Goodman, 37, who apparently immigrated to Israel from Baltimore in 1977. Among belongings found in his room in the Beit Hakerem section of Jerusalem were leaflets from the Kach Movement, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, a small extremist group of ultranationalists who advocate the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel, and the replacement of the mosques on the Temple Mount with a new Jewish temple.

The attack, which came on Easter morning as thousands of Christian pilgrims were worshiping in the Old City, set off furious demonstrations by Arabs throughout East Jerusalem. Stone-throwing youths injured at least 27 Israelis and foreigners on the Mount of Olives; two were hospitalized. On the Temple Mount, hundreds of angry men and boys chanted Palestinian nationalist slogans and stoned a small contingent of Israeli policemen, who were quickly reinforced by troops in combat gear spraying tear gas and firing into the air.

Islamic leaders in Jerusalem declared a one-week general strike, which appeared to hold the potential for further clashes both in Jerusalem and on the occupied West Bank, where scattered demonstrations were reported following the incident.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



The suspect, Alan H. Goodman, is led away by Israeli police.

Israeli Buildup Alarms Palestinians, Lebanese

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT. Alarmed by sightings of an Israeli buildup along the border and by repeated threats from Israeli leaders, Palestinians and Lebanese spent the weekend in the grips of an acute war scare.

Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, warned his officers and allies that Israel was likely to attack within a few days. PLO officials said.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis called in U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Dillon twice Saturday to urge Washington's help in heading off bloodshed. Mr. Sarkis summoned Soviet Ambassador Alexander Solodov for a separate meeting.

Mr. Dillon said after his second meeting with Mr. Sarkis that the United States was in constant contact with the Israeli government, seeking to preserve peace along the Lebanon-Israel border. In response to questions from Lebanon

reporters, however, he acknowledged that the situation had become dangerous.

The Reagan administration called on "all those involved to show the utmost restraint," Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry M. Speakes said in Barbados, where President Reagan was vacationing that there were no immediate plans to send special Mideast envoy Philip C. Habib back to the region but that Mr. Habib, who last summer negotiated the fragile cease-fire between Israel and the PLO, "stands ready" to go if need be.

Although U.S. officials refused publicly to confirm or deny the reports from Lebanon, some said privately that Washington did not have evidence of a new, large-scale Israeli buildup in the border area. The sources said that despite intensive consultations with the Israelis, the United States does not know what Prime Minister Menachem Begin's intentions are.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Ecevit Is Again Arrested After Assailing Regime

Washington Post Service

ANKARA. Bülent Ecevit, a former Turkish premier, has been arrested on charges of "making false statements against the interests of Turkey." He faces a prison sentence of not less than five years if he is convicted.

Mr. Ecevit was interrogated twice recently by the military prosecutor of Ankara because of interviews given to Dutch television reporters and an article written for the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*.

According to the martial law authorities, the latest charges were based on another interview, this one with Norwegian journalists. In his article and interviews, Mr. Ecevit has criticized military rule in general and the attitude of the ruling military body, the National Security Council.

When he was informed Friday that he was to be arrested and told the reason, Mr. Ecevit appeared to dispute the accuracy of the statements attributed to him. He told a columnist for the Turkish daily *Cumhuriyet*: "I have not given such an interview. It means that they are taking me in for things that I have not said."

Some reports said Mr. Ecevit



Bülent Ecevit

will face a military court Monday.

Mr. Ecevit, 56, was held for a month at a military installation after the military takeover on Sept. 12, 1980, and resigned from the leadership of the Republican People's Party, which was later abolished. Since then, he has been speaking out against the military regime. His efforts prompted the military administration to issue a decree barring politicians from making political statements "on the past, present and future of Turkey."

Mr. Ecevit, who was premier three times during the 1970s, recently served a three-month sentence for violating the ban on political statements. His prison term was reduced by one month for good behavior.

"I have now been discharged but so long as the limitation on my freedom of expression continues, I feel as if I were in prison everywhere," Mr. Ecevit said after he was released in February.

His weekly magazine, *Arayis*, or Search, has been banned, and his request for a passport turned down.

Gen. Kenan Evren, the head of the National Security Council, said

INSIDE

Russians Wary

A senior Soviet official meeting with a group of visiting Americans in Moscow has given a wary response to President Reagan's proposal that he and the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, meet in New York during a United Nations disarmament conference in June, although Mr. Brezhnev may attend the conference. Page 2.

Ershad Interview

Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammed Ershad, Bangladesh's new military ruler, said in an interview that he believed the Soviet Union was "very dangerous" and added that Bangladesh felt nothing but friendship toward the United States. Page 5.

Naval Expansion

The Reagan administration proposal for the most ambitious naval expansion in U.S. peacetime history makes the \$168-billion procurement program an inviting target to those in Congress who want to reduce the federal deficit by holding down military spending. Page 3.

Haig Takes 'Ideas' on Falklands To Britain

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. postponed his return to Washington Sunday and was returning to London for further talks on averting war between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Dean Fischer, a State Department spokesman, said Mr. Haig, who met with Argentine officials almost all day Saturday, would leave "with specific ideas for further discussion."

Mr. Haig and other senior State Department officials met with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez for four hours Saturday afternoon and then with President Leopoldo Galtieri for more than five hours. Mr. Fischer said the talks were "meaningful and open."

The meeting with President Galtieri ended at almost 2 a.m. Sunday. Mr. Haig, returning to his hotel, looked worn and said only that the talks were "a lot of work."

Mr. Haig, who arrived Friday night from London, had been scheduled to return Sunday to Washington. Mr. Fischer declined to say whether there had been actual progress in the talks, but he said "we will stay engaged in this process so as long as we can be helpful."

It was unclear what movement there may have been on a compromise. Mr. Fischer said the United States supported last week's United Nations Security Council resolution as a basis for a settlement.

The resolution called for the withdrawal of the Argentine troops that invaded the islands April 2.

Diplomatic sources said one idea Mr. Haig would take to London was a proposal by Peru for an international peacekeeping force to occupy the archipelago. But the sources also stressed that Argentina might find unacceptable to impose sales to Argentina that was approved Friday, as early as Wednesday if legal documents can be completed in time.

Argentina hinted Sunday that it might retaliate against countries that comply with British requests for economic sanctions over the Falklands Islands crisis. Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.

The quick, stern action by the community contrasted sharply with its response following the imposition of martial law in Poland. It took three weeks on that occasion to get any agreement at all, and the sanctions eventually imposed affected only about 1 percent of Soviet exports to member countries.

Although a Common Market communiqué issued Saturday was somewhat ambiguous in calling for support from other nations, British politicians were somewhat surprised by what amounted to a diplomatic coup for London in its efforts to force Argentina to withdraw its troops from the South Atlantic archipelago, which they occupied just over a week ago. A number of countries, including

In Washington, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, said Sunday there was a "reasonable likelihood" that a last-minute settlement could be worked out. "I'm hopeful, very hopeful and I think I'm reasonably optimistic," she said.

The risk of an imminent clash

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Secretary of State Haig and President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina confer in Buenos Aires.

Common Market Extends Ban To Cover Argentine Imports

New York Times Service

LONDON. The European Economic Community voted a total ban on imports from Argentina as the hour approached for the imposition of Britain's naval blockade of Argentine shipping in the seas off the Falkland Islands.

The sanctions, adopted by the 10-member community at a meeting Saturday in Brussels, were the sternest punitive measures in the Common Market's 25-year history.

Officials said that they could be imposed, along with a ban on arms sales to Argentina, that was ap-

proved Friday, as early as Wednesday if legal documents can be completed in time.

The government was disturbed by several reports suggesting that many of the 1,800 Falklanders would prefer Britain to refrain from military action altogether if you get the h

to the area immediately.

The Falkland Islands office, a lobbying group in London, denied that the latter represented the views of the islanders and noted that no elected officials were among the signatories. Rex Hunt, the former governor of the colony now in London, said that 90 percent of the islanders would choose to remain, despite the risks, rather than face losing their homes and property. But he called the letter "genius."

Meanwhile, the British naval task force, composed of at least 27 ships, steamed southward toward the potential combat zone, which is not expected to reach for at least another week.

—R.W. APPLE JR.

than they exported, and the local government ran a deficit.

The population, moreover, has been declining steadily and may soon be too small to keep the economy alive. The islands' strategic value vanished when British ships began using the Panama Canal instead of the stormy route around Cape Horn. Even worse from London's viewpoint, the Falklands are all but in

NEWS ANALYSIS

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON. When Britain seized the Falklands 149 years ago, it needed only a single sloop, Capt. J.J. Oslow of the Clio, to sail into the South Atlantic, sent a polite but firm message to Capt. J.M. Pinedo of the schooner Sarandí, hauled down the Argentine flag and ran up the Union Jack.

It will not be that easy this time.

Argentina's capture of the Falklands has brought the two nations to the brink of war, caused the resignation of Britain's most respected foreign secretary since World War II, generated turmoil in the international banking community and involved the United States as a peacemaker. It has so deeply shaken Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, President Reagan's surest ally in Europe, that some politicians doubt it will survive.

Under Labor as well as under Conservative governments, Britain has tried to get rid of the islands for years. This nation has long since ceased to have colonial pretensions and possession of the Falklands brings no great benefit. Although there has been talk about oil, there has been no rush toward exploration, and the only real money-makers for the islanders are 600,000 sheep. Even with wool trade, the Falklands last year imported more

than they exported, and the local government ran a deficit.

The population, moreover, has been declining steadily and may soon be too small to keep the economy alive. The islands' strategic value vanished when British ships began using the Panama Canal instead of the stormy route around Cape Horn. Even worse from London's viewpoint, the Falklands are all but in

the Falklands has brought the two nations to the brink of war, caused the resignation of Britain's most respected foreign secretary since World War II, generated turmoil in the international banking community and involved the United States as a peacemaker. It has so deeply shaken Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, President Reagan's surest ally in Europe, that some politicians doubt it will survive.

Under Labor as well as under Conservative governments, Britain has tried to get rid of the islands for years. This nation has long since ceased to have colonial pretensions and possession of the Falklands brings no great benefit.

They call Argentines "Argies," and dislike their language, politics, mores and even their food. A recent visitor expressed astonishment at the islanders' preference for canned beans and peaches, second-rate British beer and local mutton over Argentine steaks, wine and fresh produce.

So the search for a way to cast off the col-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

2 Reach North Pole in Bid To Circumnavigate Globe

United Press International

LONDON. Two British adventurers trying to circle the globe by both poles planted a Union Jack at the North Pole on Sunday and sent a triumphant telegram to Prince Charles.

Sir Ranulph Fiennes, 38, and Charles Burton, 40, rested at the North Pole after completing by snowmobile the most hazardous portion of their 52,000-mile (83,200-kilometer) trip, described by Arctic experts as the "roughest journey on Earth."

Mr. Burton had only one word to describe how he felt after having arrived at his goal. "Marvelous," he said.

A spokesman for the Trans-

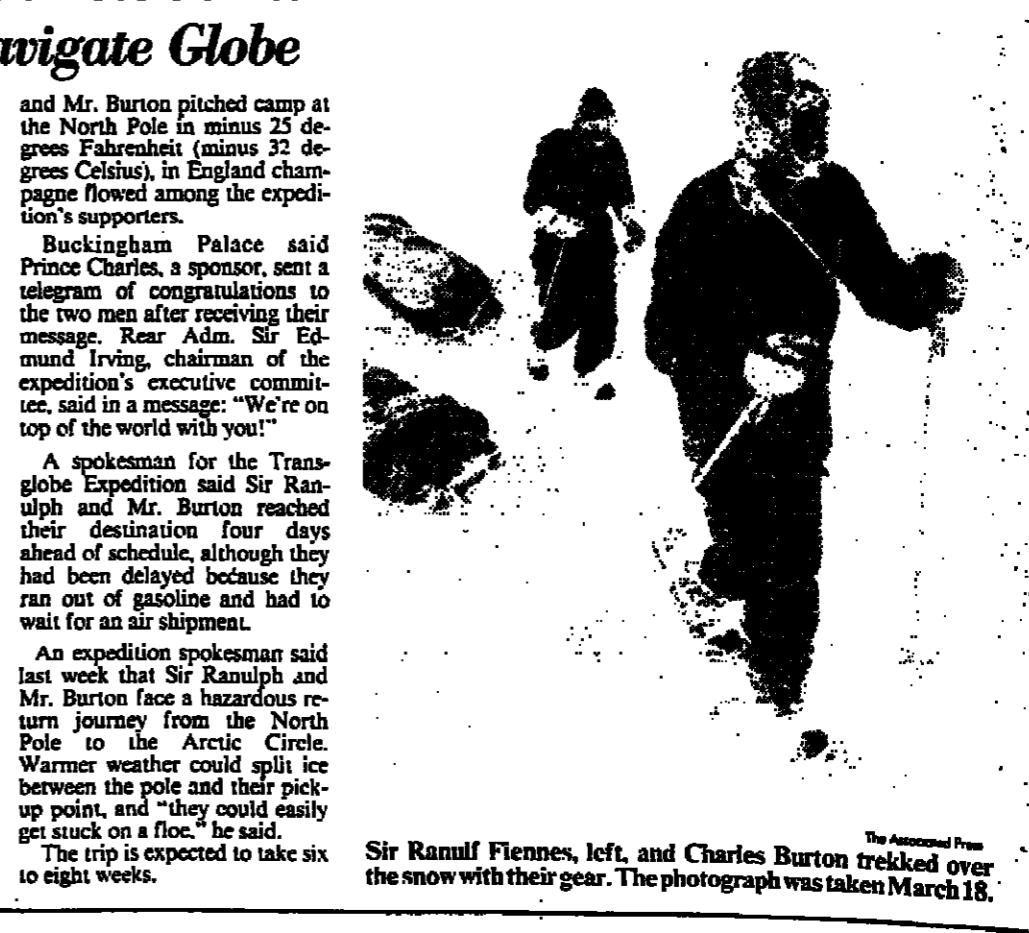
globe Expedition said Sir Ranulph and Mr. Burton reached their destination four days ahead of schedule, although they had been delayed because they ran out of gasoline and had to wait for an air shipment.

An expedition spokesman said

last week that Sir Ranulph and Mr. Burton face a hazardous return journey from the North Pole to the Arctic Circle. Warmer weather could split ice between the pole and their pick-up point, and "they could easily get stuck on a floe," he said.

The trip is expected to take six

to eight weeks.



Sir Ranulph Fiennes, left, and Charles Burton trekked over the snow with their gear. The photograph was taken March 18.

Soviet Official Responds Warily To Reagan Proposal for a Summit

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet official, meeting with a group of visiting Americans, has given a wary response to President Reagan's proposal that he and the Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, meet in New York during a UN disarmament conference in June.

The Americans, visiting under the auspices of the Institute of Policy Studies in Washington, said a Soviet official who is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee told them that no decision had been made on whether Mr. Brezhnev would attend the conference, but that he thought it likely that the Soviet leader would go.

"It Would Be Well"

However, the official, who spoke to the Americans on a background basis, said the Soviet side would have reservations about the proposed Reagan-Brezhnev encounter. The Americans said the reasons given were that Mr. Reagan would likely use the United Nations forum for a propaganda speech that would create an inauspicious climate for talks, and that any top-level meeting should be preceded by painstaking preparation.

But the Americans quoted the Soviet official as saying that if Mr. Brezhnev did go to New York, he

would probably use the occasion for "contacts" with Mr. Reagan that would fall short of negotiations. The official was said to have emphasized that he was offering a personal opinion and was not stating Soviet policy.

Meeting with Arbatov

Mr. Reagan made his proposal during an informal session with reporters in the Oval Office last week. He said he would be addressing the UN conference, which is scheduled from June 7 to July 9, and urged Mr. Brezhnev to do the same. Mr. Reagan added, "I think it would be well if he and I had a talk."

Mr. Brezhnev has proposed meeting with Mr. Reagan on several occasions in the past year. For several months the U.S. administration took a cautious attitude toward the proposal, saying any summit should be well-prepared and likely to make substantive progress on issues between the two nations. But after the Soviet-backed military crackdown in Poland in December, administration officials began saying that a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev might be useful.

The substance of the Soviet official's remarks was relayed by members of the U.S. group, which came to propose a conference in Minneapolis next year between 30 private Americans and 40 Soviet representatives on disarmament and U.S.-Soviet relations.

Aide Still at Large Says Warsaw Plans Final Dissolution of Union

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The most prominent Solidarity leader to elude capture has said he believes that Polish martial law authorities are planning to ban the union. Until now, Solidarity has been suspended, but not dissolved.

Zbigniew Bujak, the leader of the Warsaw chapter who is hiding somewhere in the capital, asserted Saturday that recent moves by the government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to "the threat of delegitimization" of Solidarity.

He cited the dissolution of the Polish journalists' association, whose liberal leadership supported many of Solidarity's ideas, the dismissal of the elected rector of Warsaw University, and attacks upon Solidarity in the government-controlled press.

[Lech Walesa was reunited with his family over Easter, the first time they have been together since the Solidarity leader was interned in the military takeover in December. Reuters reported from Warsaw.]

[Sources close to the family said that Danuta Walesa and her seven children traveled from their home in Gdansk to join her husband at the capital where he is being held. The couple have been together at least twice since December, but this was the first time since then that Mr. Walesa had seen all his children as well. Reuters reported.]

'Fight Without Compromise'

Mr. Bujak's observations were contained in a handwritten and signed statement given to Western journalists. In it he called upon Solidarity members to "fight without any compromise for our union" and he appealed to unions in other countries to throw their support "with all available means" in the hour of need.

His statement underlined a quandary of the independent unions who have been searching for a means to organize and assert their numerical strength. Solidarity leaders and advisers have been car-

rying on a lively discussion of their own in underground essays, bulletins, letters and treatises.

The most talked about one last week was a long document attributed to Jacek Kuron, the country's best known political dissident, that was reportedly smuggled out of prison where he is interned.

Society, he writes, is in a "state of war" declared by the authorities. So far, thanks to the self-control of the population, there has been no bloodbath. But the authorities are unsure in their rule and engendering fear and submission among some and the desire to fight back among others, Mr. Kuron says.

Cataclysmic Event

He argues that the authorities must either strike a compromise with society or they will be overthrown, a cataclysmic event that would bring about Soviet military intervention.

Accordingly, Mr. Kuron asserts that the "only hope for Poles" is to set up a well-organized opposition movement, which could resist terrorism and be strong enough to extract the necessary compromises.

It should show its presence in numerous ways, from publications to slogans on walls, demonstrations and collective actions including strikes. It should also educate the public to accept certain compromises on its side, he says.

U.S. Study of Economy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Poland faces a worsening economic crisis in which its future labor problems and an inability to maintain essential imports will be compounded by its crackdown on Solidarity, according to a U.S. study conducted by the Commerce Department. The study was released Saturday by Rep. Henry S. Reuss, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee.

The report acknowledged that the crackdown did succeed in postponing the day when the government will have to confront its labor problems. But it said the move increases the possibility that Western nations and their banks will be less forthcoming with economic assistance in 1982 and beyond.

Envoy Defection Reported

WARSAW (LAT) — A third Polish ambassador has quietly defected to the West and is believed to have sought political asylum in the United States, according to Western and Polish sources here.

SUMMER WORKSHOPS

MOROCCO

Spend an extraordinary summer in the beautiful city of Tangier in the Kingdom of Morocco studying Painting, Photography, Creative Writing, Islamic History, Culture and Art: French; Spanish; Arabic.

First session: JULY 3-JULY 24. Second session: JULY 24-AUG. 14.

Painting: Bruce Boice, Michael Goldberg; Photography: Abby Robinson, David Atte

Islamic Studies: Thomas Whitcomb, Ph.D., Charles Redman; Creative Art: Judith Lerner, Ph.D.

Creative Writing: Paul Bowles, Frédéric Tuten, Ph.D.

IRELAND

Graphic Design and Printmaking workshops, held in cooperation with the National College of Art and Design in Dublin, and Film-making workshops at the National Film Studios.

Graphic Design or Printmaking Three-week session: JULY 10-31.

Film-making 1st session: JULY 17-27, 2nd session: JULY 17-31.

Graphic Design: Milton Glaser, James McMillan, Edward Benguiat, Eileen Reddy Schultz, George McGrath, Richard Wilde; Printmaking: Sandra Chia, Arakawa, Lucio Pozzi.

VISUAL ARTS

For further information about the workshop of interest, contact Greg Miller at the Office of International Studies, School of Visual Arts, 209 East 23 Street, New York, New York, U.S.A. 10010. Phone: 212 679 7350.

Church Says East Germany Offends Youth

Authorities Accused Of Being Repressive

Reuters

BERLIN — East Germany's Protestant Church accused the Communist authorities in an open letter Sunday of alienating youth by excessive repression of a growing unofficial peace movement.

The letter, signed by the leader of the church's conference, Dr. Werner Krusche, the bishop of Magdeburg, said that the church was not able to make the government position understandable to young people.

The Americans, several of whom have ties to the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, included Marcus G. Raskin, a senior fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, who was the principal spokesman.

Meeting with Arbatov

In the course of their weekly visit, they met with dozens of Soviet officials, including Georgi A. Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, the Soviet Union's principal think tank on North American affairs; and Vadim V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the international department of the party Central Committee. They were among several Central Committee members who met with the group.

The Americans reported that one Central Committee member said Mr. Reagan's sincerity in proposing a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev was cast in doubt by the president's reported invitation to a group of Soviet exiles living in the United States to meet with him in the White House next month. The official said he understood that those invited included the novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who was exiled in 1974.

Mr. Raskin said the main theme of Soviet officials' remarks during the meeting had been that Mr. Reagan was pulling the Soviet Union into a fresh round of the arms race with his increased military spending.

The state regards Soviet missiles as necessary to maintain peace. The church letter said the secretary of state for church affairs, Klaus Gysi, had declared that the symbol was being used to turn youths against military service and so could not be tolerated in public.

An appendix to the letter written by East Berlin regional church leaders thanked all those who had worn the symbol and who "despite it all the difficulties resulting from it have maintained their truly peaceful conviction."

"Unfortunately, in most cases it has not been possible, despite all the efforts of church leaders, to protect wearers of the symbol from unpleasant consequences," it added.

Young people wearing the badge have told of having it ripped off by police and being sent home from school or university classes.

Sources said that the letter was read in churches in East Berlin at Easter services and would be circulated to churches throughout the country.

"Difficult Problems"

It said: "We fear that the actions of state bodies are leading to difficult problems in the relationship of basically well-intentioned youth to the state and for the inner peace of our society and the personal development of young people."

The church letter said it opposed the confusion of the expression of Christian conscience with the formation of an unofficial movement but nevertheless regarded state action against wearers of the symbol as a restriction of freedom of belief and conscience.

The sources offered no explanation for the silence surrounding Mr. Wisniewski's reported defection. Two earlier ambassadorial defections were widely publicized in the West. Ronald Spasowski, Poland's envoy to the United States, and Zdzislaw Rurak, ambassador to Japan, both defected in late December in protest over the imposition of martial law in their homeland.

Reiner Eppelmann

Reiner Eppelmann, a clergyman who was held briefly after launching a petition with views similar to those of Mr. Havemann, has been mentioned as a possible successor. Sources said that Mr. Eppelmann had turned down invitations in Stuttgart, West Germany, recently for fear that he would be stripped of his East German citizenship while out of the country.

5 Die in W. German Fire

Submarines in Area

The church message came two days after the death at 72 of the East German peace movement's most prominent spokesman, Robert Havemann.

He said Argentina must withdraw its forces from the islands "before there can be anything resembling negotiations" and that the threat to sink Argentine warships still stood.

Thatcher Wins Support

In succeeding days, the prime minister won the support of the British and the main political parties when, after sending off a 29-ship armada to the islands, she threatened to sink any Argentine ship that came within 200 miles (320 kilometers) of the Falklands and told U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that she was not interested in negotiating until all the Argentine troops had been withdrawn.

At a rally Saturday outside the presidential palace in Buenos Aires, President Galtieri declared that if the British "want to come, come — we'll fight them."

It appeared that his speech further incited an already aroused public and that this could make it more difficult for the government to make concessions on the islands.

"Each Argentine man, woman and youth can be absolutely sure," Gen. Galtieri said, "that in representing the people of this nation in this first meeting with the representatives of the United States, I feel pride and satisfaction in maintaining the dignity and honor of the Argentine nation. The dignity and honor of this nation is not negotiable by anyone."

Crowd of 50,000

The crowd, which Argentine news organizations said numbered roughly 50,000, was organized principally by opposition groups with the aid of the government to impress Mr. Haig with Argentine solidarity and fervor.

The spirit was mostly festive as people waved blue and white flags, sang the national anthem and chanted, "Argentina, Argentina."

Raid on Dissidents Reported in Russia

China Accuses Vietnam of a Border Shooting

Warning for Reporter

ANKARA (Reuters) — The Ankara correspondent for the British Broadcasting Corp. and the Financial Times of London said Sunday that Turkey's military authorities have accused him of writing false and unfounded stories and threatening him with deportation.

The correspondent, Metin Munir, a Cypriot, said he had been ordered by police to contact martial law headquarters Sunday. When he complied, he said he was told by a colonel that he had been sending "false and unfounded stories" and would be deported if "one more such report appeared."

Mr. Munir said he was told to sign a document confirming that he had received the warning.

Mr. Munir, 38, has been a correspondent in Ankara for 10 years. He was arrested last year under a law barring the dissemination of false information about Turkey abroad, but the charges were dropped.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Syria Closes Key Iraqi Oil Pipeline

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Syria has closed a key pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across Syria to Mediterranean ports, leaving Baghdad with only one outlet for its vital oil exports, Iraq said.

The Syrian move Saturday came at a time when the Iraqi government sorely needs foreign exchange to pay for the 18-month-old war with Iran. It followed Syria's announcement Thursday that it was closing the Iraqi-Syrian border because of alleged Iraqi support for Moslem Brotherhood rebels in Syria. The feud between the two has been aggravated by Syria's support of Iran in the war.

The 500-mile pipeline was estimated to have been carrying just under half of Iraq's petroleum exports of about 900,000 barrels a day. The rest has been passing through a pipeline that goes to Turkey's Mediterranean coast, but which has been sabotaged several times by anti-government rebels. Iraq's major oil export facilities at the northern end of the Gulf have been out of commission since the early days of the war when they were bombed by Iranian planes.

Waiter Convicted of Setting N.Y. Fire

Reuters

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — A jury has convicted a Guatemalan waiter of murdering 26 business executives by starting a fire in a hotel near New York City in December, 1980.

After deliberating for six days, the jury of nine men and three women agreed unanimously Saturday that Luis Marin, 26, was guilty of arson and 26 charges of murder. If the verdict is upheld after appeal, Mr. Marin faces a possible sentence of 25 years to life on each murder charge.

Mr. Marin, a former waiter at Stouffer's Inn in nearby Harrison, N.Y., was accused of pouring a petroleum-based liquid on a hotel rug and setting fire to it after learning that he would be dismissed as an illegal alien working without proper papers. The fire killed 26 executives of Arrow Electronics Co. and the Nestle Co.

Liberia Lifts Curfew to Mark Coup

Reuters

MONROVIA, Liberia — Samuel K. Doe, Liberia's military ruler, has temporarily lifted curfew restrictions to celebrate the second anniversary of the coup that brought his People's Redemption Council to power.

Mr. Doe said Saturday that he was lifting the curfew until next Thursday "to afford the Liberian people the possibility of joyously participating in National Redemption Day ceremonies." The curfew has been strictly enforced since April 12, 1980, when a group of enlisted men led by Mr. Doe, then a master sergeant in the army, killed President William Tolbert and 13 senior officials of the True Whig Party.

African leaders have shunned the National Redemption Day ceremonies, which began Sunday with a church service in Monrovia's Centennial Pavilion. But Liberia's oldest ally, the United States, has sent 42 members of the U.S. Army's Green Beret commando group to stage parachute drops and sea-to-shore operations for large holiday crowds expected on Monday.

U.S. to Sign Aswan Turbine Accord

United Press International

CAIRO — An agreement between the United States to replace the 12 power-generating turbines of the Soviet-built Aswan High Dam at a cost of \$85 million, will be signed Monday, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported Sunday.

Al-Ahram said it will take eight years to replace the cracked, aging turbines, which produce 8 billion kilowatts of power a year, or about one-third of Egypt's total output. The report meant, in effect, that a Soviet offer to help overhaul the turbines had been turned down.

U.S. Embassy officials said the contract will go to Allis-Chalmers Corp. of Milwaukee, as expected. The officials said Robert W. Kasten Jr., chairman of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittees, who is visiting Egypt, toured the dam and its power station Friday.

Palestinians and Lebanese Alarmed by Israeli Buildup

Reuters

(Continued from Page 1) chean Begin's government intends to do.

The Israeli Cabinet met for seven hours Sunday, and a spokesman said the session was conducted as a "ministerial security committee," whose discussions are barred by law from being published. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. The state radio said

Despite Size of Target, Reagan's Navy Expansion Plan Is Sailing Past Critics

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has proposed to Congress the most ambitious program for naval expansion in the nation's peacetime history as an essential part of the president's plan to project U.S. military might around the globe.

So far, the Navy, despite being given a \$168 billion, five-year shipbuilding and aircraft procurement program that is the single most costly program in the plan, has escaped much of the rising criticism of the administration's proposed increases in military spending and the global strategy behind them.

In the months ahead, however, the administration's program to provide the Navy with a 600-ship fleet and to acquire 1,900 aircraft is likely to undergo serious congressional scrutiny. Aircraft carriers at \$3.4 billion each and cruisers at \$1 billion apiece may tempt those seeking large cuts at one stroke.

The administration has put on a hard sell for its program, led by the outspoken secretary of the Navy, John F. Lehman Jr. He has been blunt in congressional testimony. "Clear maritime superiority must be reacquired," he said. "This is not a debatable strategy. It is a national objective, a security imperative."

Arguments of that sort, congressional officials said, appear to have led to a conviction

that the Navy must be expanded and to members of Congress being unwilling to oppose a particular weapons program solely on the ground of cost.

Congressional staff members, both those who work for supporters of the Navy and those employed by advocates of cuts, have been surprised at the lack of widespread opposition to the administration's naval program. They cited a 10-5 vote by which a proposal to cut an aircraft carrier failed in the Senate Armed Services Committee and a 16-1 vote by which the overall Pentagon budget measure was approved by the committee.

The naval budget for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1 has gone through only the usually sympathetic Armed Services Committees in each house, however, with the more skeptical Appropriations Committees and floor fights still to come. Opponents of the administration, such as Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, who is a leader of a military reform caucus, say they have just begun to fight.

A searching inquiry into the administration's naval plan by the Congressional Budget Office, which seeks to do nonpartisan research, may give critics new ammunition. "The Congress should consider carefully the longer-term budgetary implications of the Navy's shipbuilding program and assess whether the Navy's strategy, and the shipbuilding program

derived from that strategy, is the best basis on which to proceed with naval modernization," the budget office said.

In a report issued early this month, the budget office suggested that the administration's budget for naval expansion was insufficient for the ambitious missions assigned to the Navy. The researchers said it would take an average of \$25 billion a year in shipbuilding alone, as against less than \$20 billion allotted by the administration.

In his annual report to the Congress, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said: "The logical implication of a global strategy, combined with the need to defend our interests and support our forces in distant parts of the world, lead to a clear need for increased United States naval power."

Change of Mission

The administration's maritime strategy makes the Navy responsible for perhaps the most fundamental change in its mission since World War II. The naval forces would be designed to sustain battle at sea for a long period, reversing the concept of a short war on which naval forces had been assembled, trained, and supplied under earlier administrations.

Adm. Harry D. Train 2d, the commander of U.S. and allied naval forces in the Atlantic, has

told Congress, "It will do us little good to win the first few battles if the Soviets can simply outlast us."

To control the air over the sea, the administration wants to increase the number of battle groups centered on aircraft carriers to 15 from 13, each at a cost of \$19 billion for a large nuclear powered carrier, the aircraft to arm it and escort ships to protect it.

Under the water, the administration wants to add 17 nuclear-powered attack submarines for a total of 95, counting retirements, by 1987. Shortly after, the Navy wants the total to reach 100.

Under the administration's new maritime strategy, the Navy's wartime missions would include these elements:

- Sending carrier battle groups into Soviet waters so that naval aviators can deliver retaliatory strikes on Soviet targets.

- Bottling up Soviet fleets by closing what sailors call "choke points," such as the exit from the Baltic Sea, through which Soviet ships must pass to the open sea.

- Fighting Soviet ships, particularly submarines, if they reach the open seas, either in the Atlantic or the Pacific.

- Protecting U.S. access to raw materials and fuel, especially oil, and the sea lanes over which those products are shipped to the United States.

• Supporting the Rapid Deployment Force if it is dispatched to the Gulf region or elsewhere.

To acquire the capability to accomplish those tasks, the administration has asked in the budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 for \$83.6 billion, a 27 percent increase over this year's naval budget, as the next big step in its plan to enlarge the fleet from 514 ships this year to 610 ships by 1990.

Over the next five years, the Navy has asked for authority to build 133 warships, including two nuclear powered aircraft carriers beyond the one currently under construction and 58 other major combatants. The Navy has also asked for authority to convert or do major overhauls on 16 more ships, including three battleships. Old ships would be retired to bring the final strength to 610 ships.

The shipbuilding and related costs would come to \$36.3 billion. On top of that, the requested authority to buy the 1,917 aircraft would come to \$71.1 billion. That is in 1983 dollars and does not take inflation into account.

Outside Congress, criticism of the administration's naval program has come from several directions. Some military analysts have asserted that the administration's naval program lacks a justifying strategy. Others argue that the strategy is wrong. Still others contend that

proposed naval budgets are inadequate to execute the strategy.

Among the leading critics has been Edward N. Luttwak, a conservative military consultant at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University here.

In a recent article, Mr. Luttwak said: "We cannot hope to regain our naval power just by building ships. It is so much easier to deny the use of the sea than to assure safe passage that for each unit of resources the Soviet Navy spends we might have to spend 10 more. It is only by strategy that the unfavorable exchange can be avoided."

William R. Van Cleave, the director of defense and strategic studies at the University of California, has argued that the administration has planned to buy ships vulnerable to Soviet nuclear weapons. He wrote recently that the Navy "is moving to a very small number of highly lucrative targets."

On the other side of the political spectrum, Jeffrey Record, an advocate of sea power at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis and an adviser to Sen. Hart, has been critical of the administration's concept of widely dispersed retaliatory strikes. He said in a recent article: "Against the Soviet Union, deliberate escalation of a war is a recipe for defeat. It violates the fundamental axiom of concentration by dispersing limited forces in the face of a larger and more compact adversary."

U.S. Religious Groups Gathering Momentum In Anti-Nuclear Drive

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The decision by the Rev. Billy Graham, one of the best-known religious figures in the United States, to address an international conference on disarmament in Moscow next month adds a powerful force to the growing campaign by church leaders to end the nuclear arms race.

Opposition has also arisen among Mormons who once approved the military policies of a succession of administrations.

Edwin B. Firmage, professor of law at the University of Utah, who served a term as a Mormon bishop, wrote in the latest issue of "Christianity and Crisis," an independent journal: "The present escalation in nuclear weapons between ourselves and the Soviet Union, together with the spread of nuclear weapons technology to other states, is an ultimate act of idolatry, a reliance on false gods that cannot save us but will insure our destruction."

Several themes are involved in the religious protest, but the binding one is the perceived need for a freeze on nuclear armaments. Some more ardent participants feel the call for the bilateral freeze does not go far enough and insist on a bolder unilateral move by the United States. Others feel cautious about going even this much beyond conventional thinking.

A major point of tension among religious people is how far they should go beyond the call for an arms freeze toward a tougher, more challenging stand. Some incidents already point to greater levels of dissent and civil disobedience.

Appeals for a Freeze

In general, churches have done more than other institutions to carry the anti-nuclear campaign along, and their convictions seem to be deepening.

Twenty Christian denominations have appealed for an immediate bilateral arms freeze. Both the liberal Unitarian Church and the Reformed Church in America, an old-line Calvinist denomination with roots in 16th-century Dutch Reformed tradition, have sent letters supporting a freeze to each of their member churches.

Peace activists from the Netherlands, West Germany and Britain, drew large crowds recently at anti-nuclear rallies in Seattle, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities.

Earlier this month, 35 religious leaders from around the world urged support for the United Nations' special session on disarmament, which is scheduled to begin June 6.

A measure of the commitment by religious figures can be gauged by noting the people whose criticism of U.S. military policy is unusual. For example, Cardinal John Krol, the conservative archbishop

of Philadelphia, addressed more than 15,000 people at an anti-nuclear rally and called the administration's plans for increasing U.S. nuclear strength "an irrational and suicidal" means of keeping peace.

The report provoked some confusion among environmentalists, many of whom originally dismissed it as a parody.

"It seemed so removed from reality that it appeared to be a work of fiction," said Louise Dunlap, president of the Environmental Policy Center. "It sounded so ridiculous I didn't think it could be true."

Richard B. Dingman, executive director of the study group, said the report was prepared to alert conservatives to the activities of environmentalists. He said the only unfavorable reaction he had received was from Rep. Robert E. Badham, a California Republican who is the committee's new chairman. "He told me, 'I think you were a bit too strident in your language,'" Mr. Dingman said.

Bipartisan Issue

Traditionally, environmental protection has been a bipartisan issue. Many members of environmental groups are Republicans. But the actions of the Reagan administration have set it increasingly at odds with environmental groups.

The report describes these groups as part of a "minority fringe" dominated by liberal Democrats out of touch with the public. It said they had failed in attempts to isolate Interior Secretary James G. Watt as an "environmental madman," and so were turning their attacks on the entire administration.

The 13-page report was circulated as an "information service" by the committee, a caucus of Republican conservatives that includes 54 of the party's 192 House mem-



Protesters against nuclear weapons march through Munich during one of the peace rallies.

Thousands of West Germans March In Nationwide Easter Peace Rallies

From Agency Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Thousands of West Germans continued Easter-day marches Sunday, the third day of nationwide protests against nuclear arms.

In the Ruhr industrial area, organizers estimated that about 20,000 demonstrators marched toward the city of Bochum. A final rally protesting nuclear arms and the stationing of further NATO medium-range missiles was scheduled in nearby Dortmund for Monday.

Another 20,000 people marched on the center of Frankfurt, organizers said, where a mass rally was scheduled for late Sunday. About 7,000 opponents of nuclear arms assembled in Stuttgart. In Bavaria, about 40 small rallies were reported; about 2,500 people took part in the major Bavarian rally in Munich on Saturday.

The organizers of the marches estimated that more than 150,000 people demonstrated Saturday, with the biggest rally in Hamburg, 50,000 participants; Bielefeld, 20,000; Bremen, 12,000, and Duisburg, 10,000. Police reported no incidents at the demonstrations.

Unilateral Steps

On Friday night, a regional leader of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party called for unilateral steps toward disarmament. Oskar Lafontaine, party chairman for Saarland, said at a trade union youth rally in Düsseldorf that the call was to both East and West Germany. He said the idea of nuclear balance had become senseless because of "total overarmament."

Mr. Lafontaine, declaring support for peace movements in the United States and East Germany, said that people in power must recognize that a generation is growing up that does not want to burn in an atomic holocaust.

Hans Brauer, youth secretary of the West German trade union federation, said in Düsseldorf that the marchers' goal was "reconciliation instead of deterrence, disarmament instead of armament."

Although he said the United States like the Soviet Union, was securing its sphere of influence through force, he declared: "We are not anti-American." Hundreds in the audience shouted back: "Yes, we are."

Trident Protest in Glasgow

GLASGOW (AP) — Anti-nuclear demonstrators estimated by organizers at more than 15,000 marched through Glasgow on Saturday to protest the British government's decision to buy the new U.S. Trident nuclear missile system.

The missile-carrying submarines would be based near Glasgow. Demonstrations against nuclear weapons were also held in London, where about 2,000 people marched, and 14 other British towns and cities. Police said the marches were orderly.

The Tridents are intended to replace Britain's aged Polaris nuclear submarines. The system, whose cost is estimated at \$7.5 billion (about \$13 billion), would not go into service until the mid-1990s and would last until 2020. Defense

Secretary John Nott said earlier this year.

Critics say drastic paring of Britain's conventional defenses would solidify what it sees as Soviet superiority.

Thousands March to Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP) — At least 14,000 people marched through downtown Rome on Saturday in support of a growing movement for an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. The marchers represented a broad coalition of social and political groups opposed to nuclear arms.

Chicago Rally Draws 14,000

CHICAGO — At least 14,000 people marched through downtown Chicago on Saturday in support of a growing movement for an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. The marchers represented a broad coalition of social and political groups opposed to nuclear arms.

Secretary John Nott said earlier this year.

Critics say drastic paring of Britain's conventional defenses would solidify what it sees as Soviet superiority.

Thousands March to Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Tens of thousands of people led by three Nobel prize winners and the Communist mayor of Rome marched through Rome to the Vatican on Sunday in an Easter rally for peace and against hunger. The organizers of the march estimated the crowd at 50,000 and police said there were 30,000.

Chicago Rally Draws 14,000

CHICAGO — At least 14,000 people marched through downtown Chicago on Saturday in support of a growing movement for an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. The marchers represented a broad coalition of social and political groups opposed to nuclear arms.

Secretary John Nott said earlier this year.

Critics say drastic paring of Britain's conventional defenses would solidify what it sees as Soviet superiority.

Thousands March to Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Tens of thousands of people led by three Nobel prize winners and the Communist mayor of Rome marched through Rome to the Vatican on Sunday in an Easter rally for peace and against hunger. The organizers of the march estimated the crowd at 50,000 and police said there were 30,000.

Chicago Rally Draws 14,000

CHICAGO — At least 14,000 people marched through downtown Chicago on Saturday in support of a growing movement for an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. The marchers represented a broad coalition of social and political groups opposed to nuclear arms.

Secretary John Nott said earlier this year.

Critics say drastic paring of Britain's conventional defenses would solidify what it sees as Soviet superiority.

Thousands March to Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Tens of thousands of people led by three Nobel prize winners and the Communist mayor of Rome marched through Rome to the Vatican on Sunday in an Easter rally for peace and against hunger. The organizers of the march estimated the crowd at 50,000 and police said there were 30,000.

Chicago Rally Draws 14,000

CHICAGO — At least 14,000 people marched through downtown Chicago on Saturday in support of a growing movement for an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. The marchers represented a broad coalition of social and political groups opposed to nuclear arms.

Secretary John Nott said earlier this year.

Critics say drastic paring of Britain's conventional defenses would solidify what it sees as Soviet superiority.

Thousands March to Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Tens of thousands of people led by three Nobel prize winners and the Communist mayor of Rome marched through Rome to the Vatican on Sunday in an Easter rally for peace and against hunger. The organizers of the march estimated the crowd at 50,000 and police said there were 30,000.

Chicago Rally Draws 14,000

CHICAGO — At least 14,000 people marched through downtown Chicago on Saturday in support of a growing movement for an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. The marchers represented a broad coalition of social and political groups opposed to nuclear arms.

Secretary John Nott said earlier this year.

Critics say drastic paring of Britain's conventional defenses would solidify what it sees as Soviet superiority.

Thousands March to Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Tens of thousands of people led by three Nobel prize winners and the Communist mayor of Rome marched through Rome to the Vatican on Sunday in an Easter rally for peace and against hunger. The organizers of the march estimated the crowd at 50,000 and police said there were 30,000.

Chicago Rally Draws 14,000

First Blast in Europe

Already under heavy fire on issues of arms and arms control, the Reagan administration now faces an additional challenge on the nuclear front. Writing in Foreign Affairs magazine, four national security veterans — McGeorge Bundy, George F. Kennan, Robert S. McNamara and Gerard Smith — urge renouncing the traditional U.S. doctrine permitting, but not obliging, the first use of nuclear weapons in Europe against an overwhelming conventional attack.

They would have the United States pledge not to use nuclear weapons in Europe unless an aggressor had already done so. Secretary of State Haig responded a day before the article appeared, and thus the debate is joined.

It is important to note that leaving open the possibility of a nuclear response to a Soviet conventional attack in Europe, as the doctrine of "flexible response" does, is very different from asserting that such a response would surely come or even from planning or supporting the idea of one. The difference is essential. It gives Europeans the assurance they demand that their homelands will not instantly become a nuclear battlefield and, at the same time, warns a potential aggressor not to count on a quick victory based on American nuclear restraint. Ambiguity is at the heart of this doctrine, but it has successfully served its purpose of deterrence since NATO found "massive retaliation" no longer credible to the Europeans and shelved it 15 years ago. What is the case now for review?

The first reason, acknowledged by Secretary Haig, is the gravity of the issue. The second is that the numbers have changed: Not only is the U.S. tactical and strategic edge gone, but on both sides nuclear arsenals have expanded with no limit in sight. It is widely accepted now, even by the Reagan administration, that a nuclear war could escape control. Under public pressure, the administration is moving to the realistic position that a full-scale nuclear war would be an unspeakable calamity from which no winners could emerge. Likely escalation, certain devastation — is the American threat to meet a Soviet conventional attack with nuclear weapons still a plausible and credible deterrent? That is the key question.

Washington says yes, arguing that flexible response soars the Soviets, preserves the alliance and gives a basis for arms reductions.

The critics say no, contending that a no-first-use doctrine, accompanied by a buildup of NATO conventional forces, would better serve deterrence, seal the alliance's nuclear cracks, "help in our relations with the Soviet Union" and ease arms control.

We feel the burden remains on the critics to show how a second-use-only doctrine would leave the United States more secure. No doubt, for instance, Mr. Haig exaggerates when he suggests that a declaration of no-first-use would require the United States to "reintroduce the draft, triple the size of its armed forces and put its economy on a wartime footing." Yet some greater effort would surely be needed, and not only in America but in Europe, where the Foreign Affairs authors concede, it is a question whether the allies have the political will.

Then, these authors appear to have a particular view of the Kremlin: "The Soviet government is already aware of the awful risk inherent in any use of these weapons, and there is no current or prospective Soviet 'superiority' that would tempt anyone in Moscow toward nuclear adventurism... We can escape from the notion that we must somehow match everything the rocket commanders in the Soviet Union extract from their government." Against this assurance of regularity must be set Mr. Haig's caution: "Let us remember, first and foremost, that we are trying to deter the Soviet Union, not ourselves. The dynamic nature of the Soviet nuclear buildup demonstrates that the Soviet leaders do not believe in the concept of 'sufficiency.' They are not likely to be deterred by a force based upon it."

Mr. Haig ignores the fact that the U.S. buildup, too, has shown a dynamic nature. He rejects too quickly the Nixon-Kissinger concept of sufficiency. Yet the critics, in their article, seem almost casual in their dismissal of Soviet adventurism. This is far from being the position of all these men in their other writings or utterances. But their collective inference in Foreign Affairs that Kremlin politicians are helpless against the intrigues of rocket commanders is strained, to put it mildly. Nevertheless, they are asking important questions, and it is not self-evident that standing government policy has anything like all the answers to them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Iran on the Rebound

In the slow-motion war between Iran and Iraq, there is no American "side" and never was. But there are American interests, two of which could confusingly collide as the 18-month conflict nears some kind of climax.

Most obviously, the West has a stake in the independence and cohesion of Iran. With Soviet legions installed in Afghanistan, Iran is an even more important barrier to the extension of Soviet influence in the Gulf. From that vantage, Iran's respectable military showing is good news.

But a triumphant Iran run by the leaders of an intolerant sect can itself be expansionist and troublesome. That explains the heightened anxiety of the Gulf sheikhs and Jordan and Saudi Arabia as they attempt to shore up the resistance of Iraq's faltering regime. Hence, too, their split with Syria, Iraq's rival and Iran's supporter in this conflict.

No great issue of principle caused Iraq to invade Iran. The two countries have long disputed control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway. Iraq thought it could seize the waterway while Iran was in turmoil. It guessed wrong, lost the battle of attrition, and is now threatened with a counterinvasion. Iran fought back well with weapons and spare parts from an odd collection of sources, including Israel.

which saw the war as a way of diverting Arab energies from its own frontiers and promoting helpful new divisions.

Never mind the ideological confusion in all this. The more interesting point is that Iran's clergymen discovered that an army trained by the Great Satan and American-made weapons were superior to Iraq's arsenals of Soviet and French material.

Iran has also rediscovered the American press, lifting its veil slightly to improve its reputation. There seems to have been a significant relaxation of the terror; no executions of Baha'i adherents have been reported in the last three months.

Iran and the United States are not destined to be friends soon. But civil relations that serve mutual interests might become possible. The rivalries of the Middle East transcend any particular regime in any particular nation. For the United States, they create opportunities to defend the West's access to Gulf oil, to contain Soviet power, and to promote the acceptance of Israel.

If Iran's rulers now recognize their interest in respecting the norms of international conduct, Americans have reason to restrain their resentments and to encourage the trend.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

More on the Falklands/Malvinas

The hour has come to put into order our ideas and concepts of a world balance which is ceaselessly at the mercy of the initiatives of those who have no law but force.

The red warning light of the Falklands has lit up in the glacial atmosphere of the antarctic. Have no doubt that Washington and above all, Moscow, will find the means to blow hot and cold there, and if possible, to take advantage of the situation.

— From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

The crisis facilitates Soviet penetration of South America.

— From *Il Tempo* (Rome).

It is probably the prospect of oil reserves... that precipitated the Argentine invasion — a move that has met with worldwide criticism. The consensus appears to be that the dispute should be resolved through diplomatic means.

That would probably have been a wise

course for Argentina to follow. As the matter stands, Britain is now not likely to settle for anything less than total withdrawal of Argentine troops, a loss of face that President (Leopoldo) Galtieri cannot afford any more than he can afford a British victory.

— From *The Daily Nation* (Nairobi).

The Colonialist intentions of both Argentina and Britain and the weakness of their prey must not be allowed to cloud the right of the Falkland islanders to choose which master to serve — if they do not desire immediate independence. It is to be hoped that diplomacy will prevail over militarism in this sad affair.

— From *The Salisbury Herald* (Zimbabwe).

The United Kingdom must accept it is no longer the world power it was.

Britons still think the arrival of some warships flying (her majesty's) flag will be enough to put the invader to flight. But that is not so likely, no matter what international pressure is put on Argentina."

— From *El País* (Madrid).

It is probably the prospect of oil reserves... that precipitated the Argentine invasion — a move that has met with worldwide criticism. The consensus appears to be that the dispute should be resolved through diplomatic means.

That would probably have been a wise

April 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: 'Monstrous Placards'

NEW YORK — The Herald comments in an editorial: "What is the use of employing trained architects to design the facades of buildings and spending millions to make them pleasing to the eye if they are plastered all over with monstrous placards and hideous advertising structures? Striving to outdo one another to catch public attention, the creators of these eyesores have resorted to more and more sensational devices and colors and increased the size of their signs on the fronts and roofs of buildings until some of the most central and otherwise beautiful portions of the city look like a country fair. These monstrous structures not only ruin the appearance of the city but are a menace to life."

1932: Hindenburg Re-elected

BERLIN — Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was re-elected to the presidency of the German republic by a clear majority of more than 2 million votes. The polling, a runoff vote necessitated by the 84-year-old veteran's failure to win a clear majority, as demanded by the constitution, in the regular election held March 13 last, represented an increase in the support both for the incumbent and for his chief opponent, Adolf Hitler, despite the fact that the ballots were approximately a million less than a month ago. Nationwide surprise was evoked by the gains of Hitler, who advocates reshaping the German state on the Fascist pattern and whose star was believed to have been definitely on the wane.



Reasons for PLO Entry Into Talks

By David Lamb

B EIRUT — The U.S. State Department uses the term "clientelis" to describe the bias that besets many diplomats who have served a long time in a post and who gradually become more deferential than analysts of the host government's policies.

This bias frequently puts the Foreign Service officer in the field at loggerheads with his superior back home and can also put him in the uncomfortable position of having to support U.S. policies that he believes do not serve the best interests of his country.

In the Arab world it is not surprising that many diplomats display what might appear to be a case of clientelis when they say that Washington needs to re-evaluate its Middle East policy and start a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

What is surprising, though, is that this opinion is expressed, privately and in off-the-record conversations, by virtually every Western diplomat a journalist meets in the Middle East, outside Israel. Without such a dialogue, they say, there can be no eventual solution to the Palestinian problem and thus no permanent formula for peace in the Middle East.

"I think every rational political analyst realizes that the time has come to talk to the PLO," a senior American diplomat in Cairo said. "Like it or not, the organization is a political factor."

A Western envoy in Beirut whose country is one of Washington's closest allies adds: "It is childish for Washington to think Israel is its best friend and Syria its worst enemy because one is anti-Communist and one is pro-Communist. The Arab countries will not go Communist as long as they have a chance for reasonable relations with the West."

Those advocating dialogue with the PLO usually make four points to justify their position. They say:

• The PLO has only two options: It can use guns or it can use diplomacy. Since the outrages that culminated with the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972, the PLO increasingly has relied on diplomacy and that posture must be encouraged and rewarded.

• The PLO leadership is distinctly bourgeois in

character, and it is a great deal easier to deal with doctors, engineers and attorneys than with professional ideologues. There is no heir apparent to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and if he were killed or missed, control could shift from the moderates — a relative term in this case — to the radicals.

• The PLO does not represent a threat to the existence of Israel. Countries such as Syria perhaps do but the PLO, with 25,000 guerrillas under arms in Lebanon, lacks the military capability to mount anything more than terrorist strikes in Israel and certainly is no match for the Israeli Army.

• The PLO, which President Reagan called a "gang of thugs" in his first policy statement on the Middle East, holds one of the keys to the course of history in this part of the Arab world. To pretend that the PLO does not exist only hampers Washington's attempts to negotiate a workable peace plan.

Although Washington has had limited, secret contacts with the PLO for at least eight years, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger promised Israel in writing in 1975 that the United States would not recognize or negotiate with the PLO as long as the organization refused to accept Israel's right to exist as stipulated in UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

There seems little likelihood, however, that Arafat will acquiesce to American demands and recognize the legitimacy of the Jewish state. To do so would be to lose the only real card Arafat has to play, the only card that gives him bargaining leverage.

On April 25, Israel is scheduled to return to Egypt the last portion of the Sinai Peninsula captured in the 1967 war. The next step in the Camp David peace process will be to resume the autonomy talks that are meant to lead to Palestinian self-determination in the Israeli-occupied lands.

But those stalled talks have been held without Palestinian participation, and recent events in the occupied West Bank are not likely to aid the development of an acceptable system of autonomy.

©1982, The Los Angeles Times.

International Law And the Falklands

By William Pfaff

This is the second article of a two-part series.

PARIS — The government of the United States, which shut down its code-breaking office in 1929 because "gentlemen do not read each other's mail," has come a long way, learning in its turn to disregard bourgeois morality and international law. Others follow the superpower example: India in its unceremonious seizure of Goa in 1961 and its detachment of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971; China in undeclared wars against India and Vietnam; Colonel Qaddafi's Libya; Iraq in making an unprovoked invasion of Iran; Iran in kidnapping U.S. diplomats; both sides in what they have done to dismember Lebanon.

Yet international law, feeble as it is, the negotiation or adjudication of disputes, remains among the few safeguards we possess against anarchy, war and barbarism. Harold Nicolson, in his book on diplomacy, remarked of coups de main and seizures of territory (he had in mind the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908) that, eminently successful as they may be at the time, they leave a destructive legacy of resentment, fear and search for revenge. The Argentines have nursed their grievance over the loss of the Falklands for a century and a half, and they finally did something about it. In the Bosnian case, "doing something about it" led directly to the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and much else, by way of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand by the Bosnian patriot.

But that makes merely a practical case against aggressions. The legal argument is abstract, and international "law" is itself a convention among nations, since there is no law-giving authority which nations are prepared to recognize. Civil or criminal law can be defined without leaving it weakened or diminished.

Convention is something else. If it is defied, it ceases to exist. The "laws" of war and international relations, the conventions of diplomacy, have no authority behind them. They exist because they are accepted. When they are no longer accepted they cease to exist.

The great powers may day after day bitterly regret their casual defiance of international law. The smaller powers have more urgent reason to respect that law, since their survival depends upon respect for the convention that they have the right to exist. Without the convention that they are sovereign states, why shouldn't the big powers do what they want, and do what they please? The small countries ordinarily do not have the power, themselves, to stop them. If Argentina miscalculates that Britain is too feeble or too demoralized to defend its South Atlantic possession, and seizes the Falklands, why shouldn't the United States do so? Why is *yanqui* imperialism and aggrandizement worse than Argentine? The generals who govern, or misgovern, Argentina today are too dense to understand that. The men they have appointed to rule the Falklands is Luciano Benjamín Menéndez, the man who, as commander of the 3d Army Corps in Córdoba during the dictatorship of General Videla lent his support to the so-called death squads, and said to a journalist, "While Videla governs, I kill." That provides a sufficient reason to recoil from the Argentine seizure of the islands; but it is a particular objection, implying that if Argentina were not a military dictatorship, and did not appoint such men to such posts, what has happened might be tolerable.

The truth is otherwise, in the breaking of an international principle, done at the onset with enthusiasm and conviction and only afterward to be seen as cracking one of those slender props which the past has provided to sustain the future.

©1982, International Herald Tribune.

Easing the U.S. Stand On Soviet Oil Pipeline

By Nathaniel Samuels

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration ought to soften its opposition to the proposed Siberian natural-gas pipeline to Western Europe and the extent of the financial risks undertaken by convincing themselves that the Russian bear, while not benign, harbors no uncontrollable urge to stray westward. This outlook is obviously contrary to widespread U.S. opinion and is entirely rejected by the Reagan administration.

In light of the strong European support for the pipeline and despite American concerns about the extent of European financial accommodation involved, the United States, Western Europe and Japan could strike a deal whereby Washington would soften its opposition to the pipeline. In the meantime, the Russians would earn large sums of foreign exchange. Foreign exchange, an economic necessity, is a defense against economic sanctions; it is also a key component in Moscow's "arsenal," allowing it to maneuver wherever the exploitation of political instability seems politically and ideologically promising.

Many Europeans have a different perspective. They consider that the pipeline assures them of further diversification of energy sources and further protects them from the loss of energy from the volatile Middle East.

Although the pipeline would contribute substantially to Europe's natural-gas requirements — up to one-third of France's — it would cover less than 5 percent of its total energy needs. The West Germans argue that these imports would not exceed 20 percent of their natural-gas requirements and hardly more than 5 percent of their total energy consumption. For many Europeans, the importance of the gas to their economies outweighs the leverage it might give Moscow.

Fact of Life

Many Europeans acknowledge that the Kremlin might apply economic pressure to gain political objectives by manipulating the supply of gas. But they understand the Kremlin's capacity for diplomatic maneuver as a fact of life to which geographic proximity requires them to resign themselves. Moreover, the rather broadly pro-voting political assessment in Europe is that the danger of overt Soviet military action in Western Europe is remote. These attitudes are as much universal but are widespread.

Lurking behind this bland political assessment is the reality of the Soviet threat is persisting economic pressure. While Western Europe and other Eastern European countries is marginal compared to its total external trade — perhaps not more than 5 percent for West Germany or France — this margin is important when Europe's trading problems of industrial readjustment, competition and high unemployment are considered.

Under these circumstances, commercial and political pressures

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)
Chairman

Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairmen

International Herald Tribune, S.A. no capital or 1200000 F.R.C.S.
Kittredge II 73021181-1971/181, 2nd Class Mail Postage
Paid at New York, N.Y. Post Office and at additional offices in
London, Tel. 01-580-2400. Tel. 01-580-2400. Tel. 01-580-2400.
Postmaster: Please send address changes to International Herald Tribune, 325 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional offices in
London, Tel. 01-580-2400. Tel. 01-580-2400. Tel. 01-580-2400.
Copyright 1982 by International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
International Herald Tribune, S.A. no capital or 1200000 F.R.C.S.
Kittredge II 73021181-1971/181, 2nd Class Mail Postage
Paid at New York, N.Y.

New Bangladesh Leader Sees Soviet Danger

Gen. Ershad Praises Reagan as a Strong Leader, Repeats Reform Pledges

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

DACCA, Bangladesh — Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammed Ershad, Bangladesh's new military ruler, has said in an interview that he believes the Soviet Union is "very dangerous."

He also said that Bangladesh felt nothing but friendship toward the United States and that he thought President Reagan is a strong leader.

Gen. Ershad also confirmed reports that two Soviet Embassy attachés were arrested a week ago while trying, for unexplained reasons, to set fire to nearly 600 reels of movie film.

In the 75-minute interview Wednesday in his office in Dacca's military cantonment, the general, who suspended constitutional government after taking power in a military coup March 24, also made the following points:

• Nor even family ties with army officers will save the lives of former Cabinet ministers if they are found guilty by military tribunals of corruption. "We can hang them," Gen. Ershad said.

• Democracy will be restored

"without a doubt" within two years, and unspecified rights of expression and political activity may be restored sooner.

• Western and Chinese diplomats were soundly out for their possible reaction in advance of the coup. These diplomats have said since that the aid on which Bangladesh depends will continue. All the major nations except the Soviet Union were informed the evening before the coup was staged, and India was told several days earlier.

The Banladeshi Army includes some "hotheads," in Gen. Ershad's words, who may press for more drastic changes than the arrests of half a dozen ministers on charges of corruption and the promise to feed the poor, develop the economy, and improve government administration.

The general also said, in response to both oral and written questions submitted in advance, that he intended to revitalize industry, dismiss unproductive bureaucrats, improve the performance of government-owned enterprises, "go all out" for agriculture, encourage free

enterprise, continue the program of the late President Ziaur Rahman of voluntary public works, and improve birth control. He said the country's recent record was so bad that he was "ashamed" to talk about it.

Gen. Ershad said that his government planned some form of land redistribution, but he did not elaborate. More than three-quarters of the rural work force is now landless, compared with 50 percent 12 years ago.

The Soviet attachés who were arrested March 31 about 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of Dacca while trying to burn the films were charged with "vicious movements" endangering the forest and creating a health hazard, an official said in a separate interview. Gen. Ershad said, "We're just waiting to find out" what the films contain and why the two men were trying to burn them.

Russians Term "Crude"

The incident was at least the second confrontation with the Soviet Embassy in the past year. In June, the embassy was barred from importing what appeared

to be electronic monitoring equipment.

In other remarks on the Soviet Union, Gen. Ershad said: "We cannot trust them so much. They are very crude. They have such a mighty military machine."

"And it is your fault," he added, referring to what he called inadequate U.S. responses to past Soviet moves. "We are really scared about what they may do."

Bangladesh, the former East Pakistan, which became independent in December, 1971 with India's help, was once considered to lean moderately in the direction of the Soviet Union, which had supported India's policy in the struggle for the independence of Bangladesh while the United States quietly favored Pakistan.

Soviet prestige in Bangladesh fell rapidly after the assassination in January, 1975, of the country's first president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was strongly pro-Indian.

Some diplomats believe that the accession of Gen. Ershad to power reflects a gradual shift in Bangladesh toward China, the



Lt. Gen. Ershad

Sri Lankan Left Is Uneasy Over Growing Reliance on West

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Three years ago a senior diplomat at the U.S. Embassy here complained to a friend that while he loved living on this island, his work was fairly dull.

"This is the kind of place where you have to wait in line to get your reports onto the back burner at Washington," he said. Since then things have changed.

Away From Subsidiaries

A U.S. diplomat said there are many reasons unrelated to global strategy that make Washington favorably disposed to the Colombo government. "This is one of those places that is moving away from subsidies to a greater reliance on free markets and it is doing so while retaining its very real, tried and tested democratic traditions. It is one of the places where the kind of policies advocated by the Reagan people seem to be working."

But suspicion remains that Washington is not unaware of the strategic significance of the island and particularly of the value of its

virtually unused deep-water port at Trincomalee. So widespread are these suspicions that late last year Donald Toussaint, who was then the U.S. ambassador, declared publicly that the United States had no designs on Trincomalee.

Still, the leftists here accept it as an article of faith that the port, one of the largest deep-water harbors in the world, must arouse the covetous interest of the U.S. Navy.

Leftist commentators such as Mervyn de Silva, the editor of the Sri Lanka Guardian, point out that Trincomalee, which served as headquarters of the British Pacific fleet in World War II after the Japanese capture of Singapore, is by any objective assessment a valuable strategic objective.

New Controversy

The harbor has once again generated controversy. A Singapore subsidiary of Coastal Corp., which is based in Houston, has made a bid to take over and renovate the huge oil-storage tanks that the British Navy left behind at Trincomalee.

The Sri Lankan diplomats insist the government in Colombo is fully determined to resist any U.S. designs of a military nature but that

in its desire to intensify development and sustain the 6 and 7 percent annual growth rates, the government is eager to enhance the commercial exploitation of its resources.

The Coastal offer is likened by the government to another tender submitted by Agnico Chemicals of the United States to construct a \$300-million plant for the production of fertilizers using Sri Lankan phosphate deposits.

The \$30 million to be put up by the U.S. company would by itself represent a quadrupling of U.S. private investment. The plant, which may also be constructed under house arrest and was harassed with petty charges until his death.

More recently Prof. Havemann found a fresh cause in the budding East German peace movement, which he fervently supported. Toward the end of last year, he drew up his "All-German peace initiative," demanding an end to the use of weapons in East and West Germany.

Prof. Havemann wrote an open letter to President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union before Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in November, urging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from East and West Germany and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone as a possible step toward some form of reunification.

At the beginning of this year he signed a peace appeal with the motto "Make Peace Without Weapons." The slogan was later declared illegal by the East German authorities.

Ralph W.E. Jones

GRAMBLING, La. (AP) — Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones, 80, president of Grambling State Uni-

Dealers of Dog Meat Are Angered By Marcos' Curbs on Their Trade

The Associated Press

SAN PEDRO, Philippines — President Ferdinand E. Marcos wants to outlaw his business, the dog-meat trade. Mr. Marcos reasons that he supplies what many Filipinos believe is a healthy food and an aphrodisiac.

The business, however, is officially designated as cruel and unsanitary. It had been tolerated for years until it was harshly criticized abroad last November. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain joined the outcry and ex-

pressed her repugnance for the practice to the Manila government.

Although Mr. Marcos announced that he would ban dog meat he has not yet put through a new law to do so. But he has invoked a little-known law dealing with cruelty to animals, and arrests of dog-meat dealers have recently increased.

The major center of the apparently extensive and profitable dog-meat business is here in San Pedro, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Manila, on the Philippines' main island of Luzon.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the national meat inspection commission say the major reason for banning the dog-meat business is the danger of transmitting animal diseases to humans.

It is from that region that the practice of eating dog meat is believed to have spread. Mr. Lumanig, however, questioned this, noting that dog meat is also eaten in Thailand, Indonesia and China. He said that he does not eat dog meat but that his wife likes it.

He has introduced a bill in the national assembly that would increase the penalty for cruelty to animals from a maximum fine of 200 pesos (about \$24) to 1,000 to 5,000 pesos. The bill also provides for imprisonment of six months to a year.

Both dog meat-eaters and their critics say the practice of eating dog meat has nothing to do with poverty. Rich and poor eat it, they say.

Aurelio Belza, a San Pedro dog dealer, said he has lived off the profits of the trade for more than 30 years and has also raised seven healthy children on dog meat.

"The doctor says it is not good to grow fat and he told me never to eat pork," Mr. Belza said. Then, pating a potently, he added, "This is from dog. I asked the doctor

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS

LES 2 MEILLEURES SOIRES DE PARIS

NOUVELLE REVUE COCORICO !

LIDO

20h30 Diner dansant champagne et revue

335 F

22h30 Revue et 0h30 champagne

230 F

PRIX NET/SERVICE COMPRIS

NORMANDIE

116 bis av. des Champs-Élysées

563 II 61 et agences

MOULIN ROUGE

20h00 Diner dansant champagne et revue

335 F

22h00 Revue et 0h00 champagne

230 F

PRIX NET/SERVICE COMPRIS

MONTMARTRE

Place Blanche

606 0019 et agences

Three veterans of the Bataan battle, E. Paterubia of the Philippines, left, Isamu Haruyama of Japan and Walter S. Speer of Aledo, Ill., at the monument at Mount Samat.

Veterans Climb to Bataan Summit

40 Years After Japanese Capture

United Press International

MOUNT SAMAT, Philippines — Forty years after Japanese troops defeated Philippine and U.S. forces to capture Bataan, veterans from all three countries returned to the peninsula, exchanged memories and climbed the 1,800-foot (550-meter) Mount Samat, the key position in an unsuccessful Allied defense.

The peninsula fell on April 9, 1942, two days after Mount Samat was captured. About 76,000 U.S. and Filipino soldiers surrendered, and were forced on a "death march" in extreme heat and humidity, without food or water, to a Japanese prison camp 37 miles away. Thousands of prisoners died during that 51-kilometer march.

U.S. and Philippine forces withdrew to the Bataan peninsula, across the bay from Manila, after the city was taken by the Japanese in January, 1942. They fought for three months before surrendering.

Sam Moody, a retired U.S. officer from Longworth, Fla., who survived the battle and the death march, noted that the mountain used to be covered by jungle. "At least people are remembering what we did in those days," he said, referring to an elaborate "altar of valor" with a cross of concrete and steel rising 300 feet above Mount Samat.

Robert Havemann, E. German Dissident, Dies in Berlin at 72

From Associated Press

BERLIN — Robert Havemann, 72, a prominent East German dissident, died Friday of heart and kidney disease at his East Berlin home, members of his family said.

Prof. Havemann was a member of the German resistance movement against the Nazis during World War II and was sentenced to death in 1943. At one time he

versity for 41 years before retiring in 1977, died Friday from complications after gallbladder surgery. He built Grambling from a collection of clapboard shacks into one of the leading U.S. black colleges.

Mr. Jones was hired to organize a football team and marching band in 1926 at what would become Grambling by Charles P. Adams, who had been sent to northern Louisiana by Booker T. Washington 25 years earlier to teach former slaves about nutrition, farming and food preservation.

Robert Havemann

1962 hit musical "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" and the director of the 1971 revival of "No, No, Nanette," died Thursday in London, where he had lived for about 15 years.

Francisco Barrios

HERMOSILLO, Mexico (UPI) — Francisco Barrios, 28, a former Chicago White Sox pitcher who entered a drug rehabilitation center last summer after two packets of cocaine fell out of his pocket when he was arrested for disorderly conduct, died Friday. Barrios was reportedly about to sign with the Milwaukee Brewers after a spending the winter season in the Mexican Pacific League. He had a lifetime record of 28-31 in eight seasons with the White Sox.

Choe Hyon

TOKYO (AP) — Choe Hyon, 74, North Korea's defense minister from 1968 to 1976, died Friday. Radio Pyongyang reported.

Burt Shevelove

NEW YORK (NYT) — Burt Shevelove, 66, the co-author with Larry Gelbart of the book for the

Malaysian Jungle Keeps Its Secret Of a Disappearance 15 Years Ago

The Associated Press

CAMERON HIGHLANDS, Malaysia — The fate of a former U.S. intelligence officer who became a prosperous Bangkok businessman remains as much a mystery today as when he vanished 15 years ago.

Jim Thompson, who introduced Thai silk to world markets, disappeared from this mountain resort on March 26, Easter Sunday, 1967, while on a holiday with friends. He was declared legally dead in 1974.

Theories about what happened range widely: Some said he was kidnapped by business rivals or political foes. Others suggested he went to China or went off on a secret mission.

Mr. Thompson served during World War II with the Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency. He went into business in Thailand after the war, first helping to revive Bangkok's famed Oriental Hotel and later organizing the Thai Silk Co. Ltd. Mr. Thompson taught weavers to produce brightly patterned silks under strict standards. He filled his home on the banks of a Bangkok canal with Oriental art, and it remains one of the city's chief tourist attractions.

The last persons known to have seen Mr. Thompson alive were his hosts, Dr. and Mrs. T.G. Ling of Singapore. They told the police that they assumed he left their cottage for a stroll. "It was his third visit to our cottage," Mrs. Ling said in a recent interview in Singapore. "This business of his being lost in the jungle is nonsense. Even if a tiger got him, there would have been remains, such as a watch or shoes."

Other experts agreed. Richard Noone, a Briton who spent a decade tracking Communist guerrillas during the 1948-1960 Malayan Emergency, said: "I am fully convinced that Mr. Thompson is not lost in the jungle."

Save up to 50%
Subscribe by April 30*

* That's the date the rates go up.
But if you act now you can benefit from the rates listed below.

We'll make sure you get the International Herald Tribune in your office or your home every day.

Saving money (up to 50% off newsstand prices depending on your country of residence). Making valuable time.

World news, world business, world culture and entertainment, shaped to fit the successful

person's work-style. It's compact and complete.

Comprehensive global coverage in a global context. The decision-maker's necessary world's eye-view.

Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich and now Hong Kong, it's the only truly international daily.

Decide on it today. Subscribe right away.

COUNTRY	12 months	6 months	3 months	COUNTRY	12 months	6 months	3 months
Aden (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Lebanon (air)	\$ 245.00	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Afghanistan (air)	\$ 320.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Liberia (air)	\$ 245.00	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Africa, ex-Fr. comm. (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.				

Bic and Gillette — 'a Real Hate Relationship' — Intensify Their Cutthroat Competition

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bic and Gillette are at it again. Like two alley cats, the companies will not stop, having bared steadily for seven years over the market for throwaway pens and shavers. But the heat of the conflict has been rising of late.

Bic Pen, which made its name in 19-cent ballpoint pens and held up to 80 percent of the U.S. market, has been losing market share steadily over the last three years to Gillette and its Wile Bros. pen line. Many office suppliers now say that they are selling almost as many Wile Bros. pens as Bic.

So Bic hit at the heart of Gillette's profit-making center — razors and blades — with a disposable single-edged razor.

Last month Bic started a multimillion-dollar advertising campaign in which it challenges the claim that Gillette's double-edged Trac II shaves closer than Bic's single-edged razor. Using an electron microscope, touting what it calls

independent clinical tests and displaying rather unsightly images of whiskers shorn by both a Trac II and a Bic, the ad claims that both cut equally close, but that the Bic is 23 cents less at retail.

Gillette's response was immediate. The company called the Bic ad "false and deceptive," and within three weeks it hit with its own ad, featuring the line "Guys, we've got some good news and some bad news." The good news, of course, is Gillette's superior shave, he said, news is Bic's inferior product.

Jeffrey D. Aschenberg, an analyst at L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, said, "Bic and Gillette have a real hate relationship. It is much more than your normal market competitiveness."

To such observations, Gillette and Bic plead a certain innocence. Gillette executives decline to talk about the rivalry, except to say that their latest razor ad was in the works long before Bic's appeared and that they intend to aggressively protect their markets.

Bic is a little more forthcoming. "People try to make this into a personal thing, and it just isn't," said Bruno Bich, the new president of Bic Pen and the son of Marcel L. Bich, the founder of Bic's \$700-million French parent, Société Bic.

"I don't know what Gillette's so upset about," said Mr. Bich. "I just want a small piece of the razor market. Why doesn't Gillette come out with an ad against Schick?" he said, referring to the industry's No. 2 company.

Perhaps the most disconcerting thing to Bic has been its declining share in the stick-pen business, which accounted for about a third of its \$217.7 million in sales last year. Pens have historically been its money-maker. And that declining market share comes on top of a year that saw profits drop to \$8.2 million, from \$12.3 million in 1980.

The company lost money in razors and made only \$3.2 million in pens, compared with \$15.8 million in 1980. The poor earnings were the result of high interest rates, plus Gillette's persis-

tence in keeping pen prices down, and the promotional cost of \$10 million for the company's new rolling ball pen.

Mr. Bich, who at 35 seems mildly amused and confident at taking on the \$2.3-billion Gillette, said, "One thing I know is that both of us are making very little money in the pen business."

Bic is still ahead of Gillette's Write Bros., claiming a 60-percent market share. But analysts and office suppliers say that lead is steadily dwindling.

Bic, typically, is fighting back. Rather than following Gillette's price down, it has quietly been marketing a new line of stick pen, called the Biro — a pen that, interestingly enough, looks much like Gillette's. Mr. Bich noted that the company can make the Biro available to retailers at a lower price than the Gillette pen, while maintaining a normal profit margin.

With the stick pen representing a \$120-million industry last year, Bic's big guns are in razors, a \$630-million market last year. In

blades, Bic has about 11 percent of the market, compared to Gillette's 60-percent share.

While it has considerable expertise from overseas markets controlled by its parent company, Bic has lost money in razors from the beginning in the United States, suffering a total of \$15 million in red ink over the last three years. But analysts agree that Gillette has good reason to consider Bic's move soberly.

Mr. Aschenberg said, "For all of its troubles, Bic is outstanding at getting good consumer identification for low-price, high-turnover, mass-marketed goods in a short time."

Indeed, Bic is known for its high degree of automation and ability to produce its products at very low cost.

Perhaps Gillette remembers all too well Bic's entrance into disposable cigarette lighters in 1973. Within four years Bic's model had passed Gillette's Cricket model. Currently, the Bic lighter is its most profitable line, and it sells for 10 percent above the price of the Cricket.

As to the eventual winner of this round of

rivalry, Jack L. Salzman, an analyst at Smith Barney Harris Upham, doubts Bic will be triumphant.

"What if Gillette decides to start matching Bic in price in razors?" he said. "And even more perversely, what if Gillette begins a price war in lighters? It might hurt Gillette for a year, but it could set Bic back for five."

"Where Bic has failed has been in not staying abreast of the technological advancements in their products." The company puts a low-priced product on the market and just lets it sit.

By contrast, Gillette tends to hit regularly with new products, and has proved ready to adjust rapidly on the price front.

Mr. Salzman did offer a solution — a pricing truce across the board, as currently seems in effect for lighters.

It does not look likely at the moment, however, and at least one of the players seems to be counting on a continuation of the action. "It's like a long chess game," Mr. Bich said.

Modest Rise In U.S. M-1 Eases Fears

From Agency Dispatcher

NEW YORK — A modest \$900-million increase in the basic measure of the U.S. money supply was hailed by a number of bankers and economists as being right on target.

"They saw it as a sign that the Federal Reserve has the money supply under control and will likely defer any plans to tighten monetary policy until late April or early May, despite forecasts calling for a hike in the money supply this month."

The Fed announced Friday that the M-1, which measures currency in circulation plus deposits in all checking accounts and traveler's checks, rose to a daily average of \$446.6 billion in the financial week ended March 31 from \$445.7 billion the preceding week.

Most participants in the money markets had expected a money supply rise of \$1 billion to \$3 billion. A possible result, the market participants said, could be a lowering of interest rates in the weeks ahead.

As its target for 1982, the Fed is seeking to have M-1 expand within a range of 2% to 3% percent. In the last 52 weeks, at 3.3 percent, it has been within the target range. In the last quarter, however, M-1's expansion, at 6.3 percent, has been somewhat above the annual target.

"This is a very small amount above target," said Edward A. Friedman, a financial economist at Wharton-Econometrics Forecasting Associates. Mr. Friedman estimated that M-1 was \$1.2 billion to \$1.4 billion above the desired level.

The Fed also reported that the annual rate of growth of M-2, the broader money supply measure comprised of M-1 plus some money market funds and time deposits, was also modestly above the central bank's targets in March.

Wayne Lyski of Morgan Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. said he believes the Fed will continue to pursue a steady policy until it has a clearer picture of how the aggregates, particularly M-1, will behave in April.

Furthermore, some analysts now expect the first spurt in money growth, expected in the figures to be released Friday, will not be as large as initially anticipated.

The early payment of social security checks this month has led to speculation that M-1 for the week ended April 7 could show an increase of \$5 billion to \$11 billion.

But Irwin L. Kellner, senior vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, also said that he did not think the traditional April surge in the money supply would occur. "The Fed has been tight since January, and this latest money supply figure makes me more confident that the widely anticipated dip will not occur," he said.

In Chase Manhattan Bank's latest "Money Market Report," economist Philip Braverman said the increase could be closer to \$2 billion or \$3 billion.

On Page 8

Oppenheimer Empire Boosts Investments in N. America

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The South African diamonds and minerals empire controlled by Harry F. Oppenheimer is rapidly becoming a major investor in mining, energy and commodities companies in the United States and Canada.

Through a subsidiary called Minoro, a Bermuda-based holding company, the South African firm Anglo American and De Beers have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in North American coal, uranium, gold, copper and other important minerals.

Documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission show that dozens of mining and minerals companies throughout the United States and Canada are wholly or partially controlled by the South African interests. And a New York researcher says the South African group has been one of the biggest foreign investors in the United States over the past two years.

The investments reflect a long-range corporate strategy that Mr. Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American and De Beers Consolidated Mines, developed in the 1970s and spoke about publicly at the time. He sought to expand his company's stake outside South Africa for economic and political reasons, and transferred assets now worth more than \$2 billion to the Bermuda subsidiary to circumvent his country's curbs on the export of funds.

The Benefits

Corporate research specialist Ruth Kaplan says in a report to be published by the Africa Fund, the policy of investing in North America "offers a stable and politically and economically, it is an area rich in mineral and energy resources and the company will realize a high return on successful investment."

"In addition it allows them to position themselves outside South Africa in the event of trouble there."

In addition to investments by Minoro, she said, "a total of 144 separate investments in North America by the Anglo American group have been identified."

Business relationships between North American firms and South Africa have been controversial for many years because



cause, critics say, they contribute to the economic power of the white-minority regime in South Africa and support its apartheid racial policy. Most attention from church groups, institutional investors and stockholders has focused on involvement in South Africa by U.S. corporations.

Citicorp, parent of the giant Citibank, for instance, has continued to make loans to South Africa when most other major banks have stopped doing so.

Forging Links

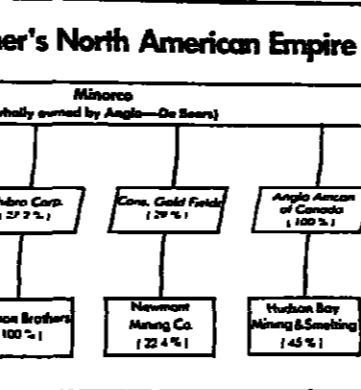
The extent of South African investment in the United States — which has the same effect of forging links of mutual interest between U.S. and South African companies — has been little noticed.

A few critics who have examined South Africa's growing involvement in the U.S. economy have objected that the investments are financed by the fruits of apartheid, and strengthen the power of the ruling minority.

According to Miss Kaplan, whose findings are confirmed by SEC records and by investment experts in the Commerce Department, Anglo American is the biggest single economic factor in South Africa.

De Beers "operates a monopoly in the diamond trade, marketing 80 percent of the world's diamonds, including the Soviet Union's."

Mr. Oppenheimer is chairman of Mi-



norco. Also on the board are Citicorp Chairman Walter B. Wriston; Robert Clare, a partner in the New York law firm of Shearman & Sterling, which represents Citibank; Felix G. Rohatyn, head of the investment banking firm Lazard Frères; and Cedric Ritchie, chairman of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Minoro, which is wholly owned by the Anglo-De Beers interests and their subsidiaries, is the largest single stockholder in Phipro, the giant New York commodities trading company. Minoro, according to data compiled by Miss Kaplan, the chairman and chief executive officer of Hudson Bay is H. Ronald Fraser, the same Minorco executive who sits on the Phipro board.

Hudson Bay controls the Terra group of of seed, fertilizer and agricultural warehouse companies in the Midwest farm states, according to Miss Kaplan's report. Amcan and Hudson Bay also hold a controlling interest in the Francana oil and gas companies in Canada.

The Anglo American group's pattern has been to leave the operating management of its acquired or controlled companies in place, keeping an eye on its investment through its network of interlocking directorates.

"Anglo's control of its subsidiaries and affiliated companies is not organized in a hierarchical structure but rather as an associated group of companies with interlocking connections," the report says. "In effect, Anglo gets maximum control with a minimum investment."

Falklands Crisis Cools Newfound Optimism For Britain's Economy

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

London — British economists and government officials are concerned that the confrontation with Argentina over the Falkland Islands may damage Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic strategy just as signs of an upturn are beginning to appear.

The concerns, which initially focused on the added military outlays, have broadened as the value of the pound has fallen, the scope of the economic sanctions has become clear and Mrs. Thatcher's political difficulties have persisted.

Gavin Davies, chief domestic economist at Simon & Coates, a stock brokerage, said, "We're living on the precipice. It could get extremely serious very quickly, but it hasn't yet got that serious."

The fear is that the added strain of the unforeseen expenditures and a possible crisis of political authority might upset the delicate balance of economic forces that has been achieved over the past two years by the Conservative Party's austerity policies.

The economic news lately has been good. Inflation has been dropping steadily, productivity rose sharply last year, and the economy has resumed expansion, increasing the hope of an end to mounting unemployment. Last Monday, for example, the Financial Times' Monthly Survey of Business Opinion reported that a higher balance of those surveyed were optimistic about the future than at any time since the start of the recession.

Few experts are willing to predict that the Falkland problem will doom Mrs. Thatcher's program. But to all appearances, the trend toward optimism has been dealt a blow.

Most dealers attributed the drop in the pound to nervousness, which was also reflected last week in two particularly severe declines in stock market prices and a jump in short-term interest rates.

Nervousness Remained

By the end of the week, the fall of the pound appeared to have abated, but the nervousness remained. Dealers recalled the Suez crisis of 1956, when the pound began to fall and Britain was unable to borrow the foreign exchange needed to support it.

One banker said, "Sterling crises have been known to bring down governments."

He noted that, for the first time, Britain is facing a military confrontation without exchange controls to provide a measure of protection for its currency. At the same time, the Bank of England has given indications that it is extremely reluctant to mount a sustained effort to hold the pound's value.

By far the most difficult development to measure is the damage to Mrs. Thatcher's political standing. Even if the prime minister remains the erosion of her political influence could be substantial enough to affect her ability to press on with the economic strategy.

The Times of London said last week, "The financial cost of a change of political leadership and direction would be incalculable."

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)

Price	May	Aug	Nov
220	37.00-37.20	—	—
350	44.00-45.00	—	—
500	74.00-75.00	22.00-22.50	34.00-37.00
600	84.00-85.00	32.00-33.00	48.00-50.00
810	104.00-105.00	42.00-43.00	70.00-72.00
1010	124.00-125.00	52.00-53.00	86.00-88.00
1210	144.00-145.00	62.00-63.00	106.00-108.00
1410	164.00-165.00	72.00-73.00	126.00-128.00
1610	184.00-185.00	82.00-83.00	146.00-148.00
1810	204.00-205.00	92.00-93.00	166.00-168.00
2010	224.00-225.00	102.00-103.00	186.00-188.00
2210	244.00-245.00	112.00-113.00	206.00-208.00
2410	264.00-265		

International Bond Prices – Week of April 8

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 6)

Amt	Security	%	Mkt	Middle			Yield	
				Price	Mkt	Life	Ave	Cur
dm 75	Beecham	8	80 Nov	26.2/4	25.7	26.2	5.4%	5.4%
dm 100	Burnham Off Co Ltd	8	81/2 Nov	26.2/4	27.0	27.2	5.24	5.63
dm 100	Courtaulds Int'l Fin	6	81/2 Nov	31.1/2	31.2	32.4	4.95	5.01
dm 100	Grand Metrop. Finance	8	81/2 Nov	27.2/2	27.2	28.0	5.0	5.15
dm 200	Imperial Chemical Netholland	8	81/2 Nov	26.2/4	26.2	26.2	5.24	5.24
dm 200	Icl Int'l Fin	7	81/2 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Icl Int'l Fin	6	82/4 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Icl Int'l Fin	6	83/4 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Int'l Commercial Bank	6	81/2 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Int'l Commercial Estate 7.75%	6	83/4 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Int'l Commercial Estate	6	83/4 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Mcgregor's Estate	6	83/4 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Midland Int'l Fin	8	81/2 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Midland Westminster Bank	7	81/2 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	North Westminster Fin	7	81/2 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	North Westminster Fin	7	82/4 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	North Westminster Fin	7	83/4 Dec	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Reed Int'l Fin	7	81/2 Jan	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	South Scotland Elec	7	81/2 Jan	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 125	Standard Chartered B3	7	81/2 Jan	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
dm 100	Standard Chartered Fin	7	81/2 Jan	25	25.2	25.4	7.29	7.29
UNITED STATES AMERICA								
dm 70	American Express Int'l	5	81/2 Jan	26	26.2/4	26.0	6.28	6.28
dm 150	Bank of America	5	80 Nov	24.1/2	25.1	25.8	6.88	6.88
dm 150	Chrysler Overseas	5	81/2 Jan	25.2/4	25.4	25.8	7.18	7.18
dm 125	Citibank N.Y. B3	8	81/2 Jan	25.2/4	25.4	25.8	7.10	7.10
dm 100	Eastman Kodak	5	81/2 Jan	25.2/4	25.4	25.8	7.10	7.10
dm 150	Imperial World Trade	5	81/2 Apr	26	26.2/4	26.0	7.29	7.29
dm 150	Occidental Overseas	5	81/2 Oct	26.2/4	26.8	26.8	8.03	8.27
dm 150	Philip Morris Int'l	9	81/2 Feb	26.2/4	27.2	27.2	8.13	8.13
dm 100	Sun Int'l Finance Corp	7	81/2 Feb	26.2/4	27.2	27.2	8.43	8.43
dm 100	Tele-Int'l Fin	7	81/2 Oct	27.2/2	27.2	27.2	8.53	8.53
dm 30	Wells Fargo Int'l Curw	6	81/2 Nov	25	25.2	25.4	8.97	8.97

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Am't	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr D/5h	Conv.Pr S/5h	Curr. Yield Pmt.
EUROPE						
\$ 25	Apa Ab	7 3/4 % 1989 Mar	116	1 Oct 79	skr 122 -	
				5 Mar 89	skr 175 -	3.33- 3.47
\$ 20	Apa Ab	9 1/2 % 1989 Sep	107	15 Jun 90	skr 188 7/8	3.36- 3.49
\$ 70	Akzo 28.25		76 1/2	1 Sep 89	Hfl 122.10	5.23
\$ 40	Alcatel Capital 17.75		59	14 May 89	Hfl 94 1/4	131.00- 141
\$ 40	Alcatel Capital 17.75	6 1/2 % 1992 Jun	59	1 Sep 89	5.58 5/40	21.93- 4.73
\$ 40	Alusuisse Intern	4 3/4 % 1992 Mar	44	1 Jan 70	Hfl 138 3/4	58.67- 4.53
\$ 25	Amra Bond 82.5		153	1 Dec 89	Hfl 37 1/2	2.37- 18.02
\$ 25	Amra Bond 82.5	7 1/2 % 1991 Jun	153	1 Dec 89	Hfl 37 1/2	2.37- 18.02
\$ 25	Boeing	7 % 1992 Dec	89	15 Sep 92	Hfl 121 1/4	3.04- 6.19
\$ 30	Bosch Fin 334.16		134	15 Sep 78	Hfl 170 1/4	8.55
\$ 30	Bosch Co 334.16		134	18 Aug 78	Hfl 169 1/4	3.57- 2.84
\$ 34	Brown Boveri 52.24		52	1 Feb 79	Hfl 216 -	4.70
\$ 70	Brown Boveri 52.24	4 1/4 % 1992 Dec	52	1 Jan 70	Hfl 220 4/5	3.92- 3.39
\$ 70	Burnham Oil 192.00		125	1 Sep 72	Hfl 200 2/8	15.78- 5.80
\$ 99	Burnham Oil 192.00	5 1/2 % 1988 Oct	125	1 Oct 70	Hfl 121.27	2.50- 5.40
\$ 99	Ciba-Geigy Owers 2.50		74	5 Sep 77	Hfl 5675	1.98- 2.73
\$ 100	Credit Suisse Ltd		92	10 Jun 77	Hfl 5675	
		4 1/4 % 1991 Dec	92	1/2 Oct 77	Hfl 5482 2/3	1.01- 4.94
		Credit Suisse Ltd	73	1/2 Oct 77	Hfl 5236 6/9	0.4- 4.94
\$ 30	Electrolux 198.49		49	15 Sep 88	Hfl 215 1/2	5.67- 5.83
\$ 25	Enrico Fin 21.88		49	15 Jun 73	Hfl 117 1/4	5.67- 5.83
\$ 25	Enrico Fin 21.88	2 1/4 % 1992 Jun	88	1 Sep 89	Hfl 127 7/8	2.57- 7.58
\$ 25	Esselle Ab	7 3/4 % 1989 May	70	5 May 89	Hfl 216 2/3	20.37
\$ 25	General Shopping 4.19		125	1 Oct 72	Hfl 161 5/8	6.35
N 100	General Shopping 4.19	5 1/4 % 1987 Sep	125	15 Sep 77	Hfl 161 5/8	1.11- 5.74
		Genaral Consu. 4.6	90	15 Jun 87	Hfl 1580	3.43- 2.84
\$ 25	Hanson Owers Fin	9 1/2 % 1995 Oct	120	7 Oct 72	Hfl 127 3/4	4.19- 6.25
\$ 25	Hanson Owers Fin	10 1/2 % 1995 Oct	120	7 Oct 72	Hfl 127 3/4	4.19- 6.25
\$ 40	Hapoalim 34.42		92	7 Oct 66	Hfl 104 1/4	3.91- 4.25
\$ 100	Hapoalim 34.42	5 1/4 % 1988 Aug	48	1 Jan 69	Hfl 104 1/4	166.06
		Icl Fin 134.77	48	1 May 78	Hfl 440	
\$ 25	Indochine Ltd 157.20		67	1 Sep 77	Hfl 452 4/2	1.13- 5.38
\$ 40	Indochine Ltd 157.20	6 3/4 % 1991 Jun	80	15 Oct 77	Hfl 285 -	
\$ 40	Indochine Ltd 157.20	6 3/4 % 1991 Jun	80	15 Oct 77	Hfl 285 -	
\$ 40	Indochine Ltd 157.20	6 % 1995 Aug	44 1/2	15 Oct 77	Hfl 325 3/5	2.96- 5.89
\$ 24	Interhouse Owers 5.49		44 1/2	15 Oct 77	Hfl 325 3/5	2.96- 5.89
\$ 24	Interhouse Owers 5.49	5 1/4 % 1990 Oct	44 1/2	2 Aug 79	Hfl 540	1.16- 5.38
\$ 35	Metropolitain Estate		48	1 Feb 81	Hfl 239 -	
		8 1/4 % 1996 Jun	48	15 Dec 75	Hfl 220 2/3	1.06- 2.93
\$ 54	Mitsubishi 1.57		61	1 Oct 70	Hfl 121 1/2	59.74- 4.82
		5 1/2 % 1995 Jun	61	15 Aug 77	Hfl 220 2/3	59.74- 4.82
\$ 100	Novo Industria o/s		430	20 Dec 88	Hfl 350 2/4	4.18- 35
\$ 100	Philips Lampo 84.70		91	1 Jan 69	Hfl 42.50	
		4 3/4 % 1981 Jun	91	14 Feb 74	Hfl 21 1/2	14.64- 7.20
\$ 75	Rome Organized 88.65		49 1/2	15 Dec 75	Hfl 21 1/2	1.06- 2.93
Mem 20	Rome Organized 88.65	4 1/4 % 1992 Feb	49 1/2	15 Dec 75	Hfl 220 2/3	1.06- 2.93
		8 1/4 % 1991 Aug	80 1/2	1 Jan 69	Hfl 121 1/2	59.74- 4.82
\$ 44	Spanco Diversified SAS		87	31 Oct 77	Hfl 285 -	
\$ 25	Spanco Fin 22.74		87	1 Jan 78	Hfl 285 -	2.34- 2.71
\$ 20	Spanco Fin 22.74	6 1/4 % 1988 Mar	87	6 Mar 88	Hfl 219 1/2	5.08- 4.67
		6 1/4 % 1993 Mar	87	1 Jan 78	Hfl 285 -	2.34- 2.71
\$ 20	Stocer Wallen 228.51		66	30 Jun 78	Hfl 350 2/4	151.50- 2.22
\$ 30	Stocer Wallen 228.51	5 1/4 % 1991 Jun	66	1 Oct 80	Hfl 121 1/4	5.26
\$ 30	Stocer Wallen 228.51	5 1/4 % 1991 Jun	66	1 Oct 80	Hfl 121 1/4	5.26
\$ 30	Swiss Bank Corp		97	1 Sep 80	Hfl 647 2/2	
		6 1/4 % 1990 Dec	97	1 Oct 81	Hfl 191 -	11.39- 4.60
\$ 30	Swiss Bank Corp	5 1/4 % 1995 Jun	97	15 Jan 81	Hfl 494 -	
\$ 20	Taylor Woodrow		78	1 Nov 78	Hfl 670 3/5	3.14- 2.46
\$ 25	Thorn Emte		78	2 Feb 79	Hfl 587 -	5.77
\$ 125	Ubs (Luxembourg) 1.90		136	1 Jun 77	Hfl 370 7/8	3.40- 3.38
\$ 115	Ubs (Luxembourg) 1.90	4 1/2 % 1987 May	136	1 Feb 88	Hfl 510 7/8	1.80- 2.67
\$ 115	Ubs (Panama) 15.00	5 % 1987 May	77 1/2	1 Feb 88	Hfl 570 4/5	9.74- 4.44
JAPAN						
\$ 20	Aldo Engineering		68	1 Oct 81	yen 281 80	
		5 1/4 % 1988 Mar	68	15 Feb 82	yen 255 20	2.34- 2.24
\$ 40	Alimonti Co Inc		137	11 Feb 80	yen 258 20	
		5 1/4 % 1995 Mar	137	24 Mar 80	yen 262 -	2.41- 2.17
\$ 40	Alimonti Co Inc	5 1/4 % 1995 Mar	85	13 Jul 81	yen 923 -	
\$ 30	Asahi Chemical Ind		217	22 Mar 81	yen 1033 7/8	2.34- 1.17
\$ 30	Asahi Optical Co Ltd		217	15 Sep 80	yen 1042 28	3.11- 2.33
\$ 15	Asics Corporation		76	1 Nov 79	yen 427 50	2.57- 1.88
		5 1/4 % 1991 Jan	76	15 Mar 80	yen 427 50	2.57- 1.88
\$ 20	Brickstone Tire Co		90 1/2	1 Jun 73	yen 497 80	1.00- 1.42
		5 1/2 % 1996 Dec	90 1/2	1 Mar 82	yen 470 -	3.36
\$ 20	Canon Inc		90 1/2	28 Dec 87	yen 495 70	5.67- 2.40
		5 1/2 % 1996 Dec	90 1/2	31 Dec 79	yen 520 -	5.15

- HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS -

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

6	3/4 %	1994 Dec	105	medium	653 3/4	142	154	\$ 26	
5	3/4 %	1995 Dec	105	1 1/2	653 7/8	97.2	154	\$ 26	
4	Dai Nippon Ink Chem		71	25 Mar 94	565 1/2	1.96	2.70	\$ 26	
5	6 %	1996 Mar	71	25 Mar 94	565 1/2	1.96	2.70	\$ 26	
15	Dai Nippon Printing		544	1 May 71	ven 171 3/8	3.15	3.35	\$ 15	
6	3/4 %	1996 Mar	544	1 May 71	171 3/8	3.15	3.35	\$ 15	
30	Daiel Inc		91	1 Sep 76	ven 771 10/	2.84	2.44	\$ 15	
4	6 %	1991 Aug	91	10 Aug 91	655 3/5	2.84	2.44	\$ 15	
50	Daiel Inc		92	1 Sep 76	655 4/5	40.75	2.44	\$ 15	
4	6 1/2 %	1994 Aug	92	1 Sep 76	655 4/5	40.75	2.44	\$ 15	
18	Dalma House Industry		90	1 Aug 76	ven 541	3.02	2.56	\$ 18	
5	7 1/4 %	1991 Mar	90	15 Mar 71	447 5/9	3.02	2.56	\$ 18	
5	Dalmo Securities		80	1 Dec 81	ven 513	3.83	1.71	\$ 18	
5	5 1/2 %	1996 Sep	80	25 Sep 96	556 1/2	3.83	1.71	\$ 15	
5	Fujiitsu Ramuc		80	1 Oct 81	ven 541 7/8	15.84	28	\$ 15	
5	Fujitsu Ltd		80	21 Sep 81	540 1/4	15.84	28	\$ 15	
5	Fujitsu Ltd		82	21 Sep 81	540 1/4	7.49	1.02	\$ 22	
5	Furukawatelectric		90	15 Jul 81	ven 300	2.86	1.42	\$ 22	
5	5 3/4 %	1996 Mar	90	21 Mar 94	552 3/4	2.86	1.42	\$ 22	
40	Hifuchi Cable Ltd		84	8 Feb 82	515 1/2	3.57	1.86	\$ 15	
5	5 1/4 %	1991 Sep	84	21 Sep 82	515 1/2	3.57	1.86	\$ 15	
40	Hifuchi Credit Corp		74	16 Jul 81	ven 161 25/	7.89	39	\$ 12	
5	Hifuchi Ltd		74	22 Sep 81	161 25/	7.89	39	\$ 12	
5	Hifuchi Ltd		82	15 Aug 84	122 1/5	3.09	1.04	\$ 22	
5	Hifuchi Ltd		82	31 Aug 84	122 1/5	3.09	1.04	\$ 22	
5	Honda Motor Co Ltd		106	29 Mar 94	570	4.71	1.84	\$ 30	
5	5 3/4 %	1996 Mar	106	1 May 77	ven 482 4/8	2.46	1.47	\$ 30	
5	Honda Motor Co Ltd		106	24 Feb 95	596	2.46	1.47	\$ 30	
5	Honda Motor Co Ltd		73	20 Feb 95	596 1/4	3.99	1.86	\$ 30	
5	1 1/2 %	1997 Mar	73	26 Jun 77	ven 990 40/	3.15	2.03	\$ 30	
5	Ito-Yokado Co Ltd		95	1/2	30 Aug 92	997 1/2	3.15	2.03	\$ 30
5	Ito-Yokado Co Ltd		95	22 Jun 78	996 90/	3.15	2.03	\$ 30	
5	5 3/4 %	1993 Aug	78	1/2	30 Jun 93	1165	3.33	2.03	\$ 30
25	Jaccs Co Ltd		67	10 Nov 90	ven 464	2.29	1.38	\$ 75	
5	7 1/2 %	1995 May	67	21 Dec 90	527 7/8	2.29	1.38	\$ 10	
25	Jaccs Co Ltd		73	31 Mar 94	514 5/8	2.49	1.38	\$ 10	
5	5 1/2 %	1996 Mar	73	20 Feb 95	514 5/8	2.49	1.38	\$ 10	
5	Jaccs Co Ltd		73	1 Jul 77	ven 880 70/	3.38	2.81	\$ 50	
5	5 %	1992 Feb	72	19 Feb 72	790 5/9	3.38	2.81	\$ 50	
5	Jai Victor Corp Japan		72	1 Jun 82	ven 2444 2/5	14.50	.49	\$ 50	
5	5 %	1997 Mar	74	1/2	10 Aug 97	2766 2/5	14.50	.49	\$ 50
5	Kao Soap Co Ltd		119	15 Sep 91	550 50/	1.03	1.81	\$ 15	
5	Kao Soap Co Ltd		119	15 Sep 91	405 4/5	1.03	1.81	\$ 15	
5	Kawasaki Steel Corp		70	1/2	28 Sep 81	229		\$ 26	
5	5 3/4 %	1996 Mar	70	25 Mar 94	523 1/5	3.19	3.07	\$ 26	
50	Komatsu Ltd		146	30 Jun 75	ven 348 70/	3.38	2.22	\$ 50	
5	Korobuikyu		72	25 Mar 94	529 1/5	3.19	3.07	\$ 26	
5	5 %	1996 Feb	72	15 Feb 94	527 5/9	11.56	2.50	\$ 15	
5	Kubota Corp		122	19 Feb 74	ven 326 4/5	3.19	2.31	\$ 15	
5	6 3/4 %	1991 Apr	122	14 Apr 91	265 2/9	3.19	2.31	\$ 15	
5	Morul Co Ltd		122	1 Jul 76	ven 758 7/0			\$ 15	
5	6 1/2 %	1991 Jan	128	30 Jan 91	613 1/2	3.65	1.47	\$ 15	
50	Morul Co Ltd		128	1 Jul 81	613 1/2	3.65	1.47	\$ 15	
5	6 %	1996 Jan	90	1/2	29 Nov 95	621 1/2	3.63	1.47	\$ 15
5	Mitsubishi El Werks		93	21 Dec 95	624 2/1	12.85	1.95	\$ 60	
5	5 1/2 %	1993 Mar	93	20 Nov 95	625 4/9	12.85	1.95	\$ 60	
5	Mitsubishi Electric		254	19 Nov 95	630 3/4	2.08	1.02	\$ 15	
5	Mitsubishi Camera Co		44	4 Nov 95	ven 428 30/			\$ 50	
5	7 1/4 %	1995 Mar	84	20 Mar 95	473	1.57	1.81	\$ 50	

Chicago Exchange Options

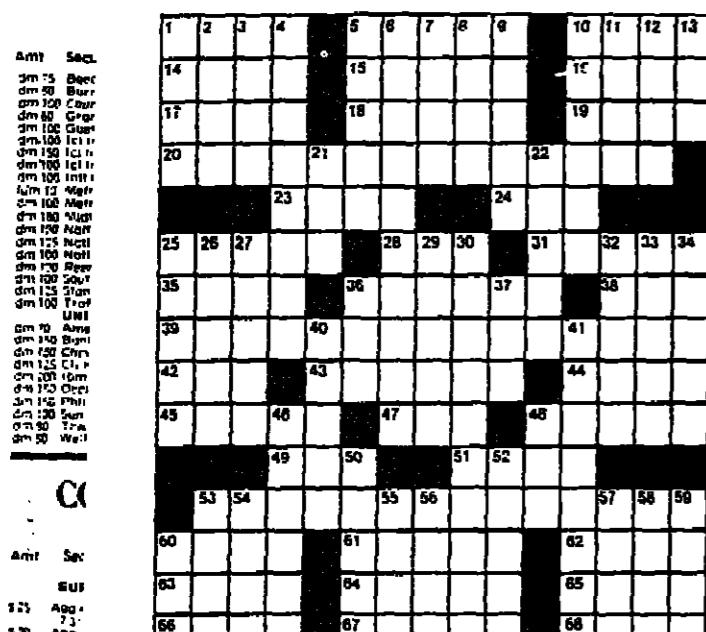
For the Week Ending April 9, 1982

Over-the-Counter

(Continued on Page 9)

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending April 9, 1982

CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

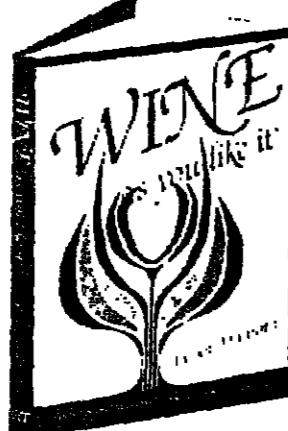
51 Scores for Sneed or Sneed
53 How to serve 20 and 39 Across
60 Barbecue item
61 One of 12 grinders
62 Reed instrument
63 Pick
64 Flat: Comb. form
65 Ellhu: 1845-1937
66 Words of understanding
67 He called "Golden Boy"
68 Sicilian province
21 Lemon, Genve, Albany
22 V.I.P. at Albany
25 "—in Toyland"
26 Young "wise one"
27 Conservationist's advice
28 Game for certain card players
29 Saw between rows
32 Bandleader Miller
33 Asian palm
34 Nostrils
36 Small dog, for short
37 Type of lettuce
40 Penny follower
41 Where "she sells..."
42 Snake sound
43 50 min. periods
44 52 Endorsements
45 Composition
46 Blue or White
47 Church
48 Azor's wings
49 Black
50 Simpleton
51 "—Smile Be Your Umbrella"
52 Salt, in Sedan

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Aug 1	72	52	Overcast	MADRID	15	10	Fair
Aug 2	73	53	48	MANILA	22	20	Foggy
Aug 3	74	54	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	30	26	Foggy
Aug 4	75	55	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	24	Cloudy
Aug 5	76	56	Cloudy	MONTREAL	29	24	Cloudy
Aug 6	77	57	48	MUNICH	5	41	Partly
Aug 7	78	58	Cloudy	MOSCOW	7	45	2-36
Aug 8	79	59	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 9	80	60	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 10	81	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 11	82	62	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 12	83	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 13	84	64	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 14	85	65	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 15	86	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 16	87	67	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 17	88	68	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 18	89	69	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 19	90	70	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 20	91	71	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 21	92	72	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 22	93	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 23	94	74	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 24	95	75	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 25	96	76	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 26	97	77	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 27	98	78	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 28	99	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 29	100	80	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 30	101	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Aug 31	102	82	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 1	103	83	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 2	104	84	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 3	105	85	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 4	106	86	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 5	107	87	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 6	108	88	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 7	109	89	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 8	110	90	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 9	111	91	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 10	112	92	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 11	113	93	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 12	114	94	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 13	115	95	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 14	116	96	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 15	117	97	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 16	118	98	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 17	119	99	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36
Sept 18	120	100	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	2-36

Readers from the previous 24 hours

«Wine is meant to be enjoyed, not analyzed to death.»



The Herald Tribune's new book by Jon Winroth makes light of wine snobbery—but sparkles with facts

This quotation is from Jon Winroth's new and highly professional book, in which he rejects the windy pontification so often associated with wine buying, wine tasting and wine serving. Witty, chatty, and often irreverent, this is a book of our time. For those who know wines and those who don't, there's much to be learned from **WINE AS YOU LIKE IT**. Order a copy today for yourself—and some extras while you're at it. A perfect gift, for friends or family.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Wine as you like it

US \$16 or equivalent in any convertible European currency—plus postage: in Europe, please add \$1.90 or equivalent for each copy; outside Europe, please add \$4 or equivalent for each copy.

Complete and return the coupon with your check or money order to International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92131 Neuilly Cedex, France.

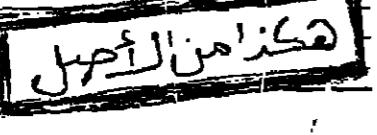
Please send me _____ copies of **WINE AS YOU LIKE IT**.

Name _____

Address _____

City and Code _____

Country _____



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CORUC

BANIC

THROME

HESTIF



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: AN "_____"

(Answer tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: FINAL AWOKE POSTAL BARREL

Answer: Could be the result of spinning a lot of tales—A WEB OF LIES

Imprime par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I KNOW CHILDREN HAVE TO HAVE PETS, BUT WHY DO THE PETS HAVE TO HAVE CHILDREN?"

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1982

BOOKS

DUTCH SHEA, Jr.

By John Gregory Dunne, 352 pp., \$15.95.
Linden/Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN THE opening pages of John Gregory Dunne's new novel, "Dutch Shea, Jr.," a terrorist's bomb goes off in a London restaurant and gruesomely dismembers the 18-year-old daughter of the title character and protagonist. "Her head had landed in a cut-glass Waterford bowl full of lemon sorbet on the sweets trolley, her right arm on the hood of a limousine belonging to the Danish charge d'affaires, who happened to be passing the restaurant on Charlotte Street the moment of the explosion."

Is this supposed to be some sort of joke? Some scene out of a Saturday morning Roadrunner cartoon?

As things turn out, it is not entirely inappropriate to ask, for there are times when you have to wonder if "Dutch Shea, Jr." for all the seriousness of its protagonist's problems, isn't basically a clothesline of a plot on which to hang a series of gags.

What else is one to make of a novel that might just as well be described as a series of ethnic jokes? Irish, WASP, Italian, Jewish, Black, Puerto Rican, Japanese, and, of course, Polish? What else can one say about a story in which a prostitute who lives in the same run-down building as Dutch Shea, owns a Betamax "to record 'Days of Our Lives' when she was running a maid."

Or in which the priest at St. Robert Bellarmine says Mass while wearing a gold glove. "I don't want you to think of heaven as a par three hole, my brother. Heaven is a par five with a dogleg, a lake in front of the green. Same traps all around it. Tough cup placement. Over a gully and bad break near the hole. In other words, heaven is very easy to bogey, my brother."

Shotgun Union

And even though Dunne lays it on a little thick in places—for instance, with the shotgun union of a Protestant playboy to Scaramita Cantalupo, at whose wedding the theme from "The Godfather" is played, and whose issues are named Rocco, Guido, Lou, Ames, Lindsay and Daisy—or with the case of the couple that tried to trade their 4-year-old boy for a 1977 black-and-silver Corvette ("My first reaction," says the used-car dealer on the TV news, "was to make the swap. Put them into the 'Vette.' But I knew it was wrong. A gut instinct"), even so, one wouldn't mind it if "Dutch Shea, Jr." really was just a string of gags.

For me, this works. In "Dutch Shea, Jr." the unlikely combination of gags, social satire and personal tragedy holds together even better than it did in Dunne's earlier novel, *True Confessions*, which in turn held together better than the wise-cracking movie script he and his wife, Joan Didion, adapted from the book. True, as has often been the case with Dunne's writing, there is a luxuriance about his protagonist's sense of despair—a bleakness of outlook not quite justified by society's shortcomings, or even by the loss of a daughter whose main attraction seems to have been that she said cute things as a child and wrote a witty poem at 7:

I'm going to marry
A boy named Harry.
He rides horses
and drives divorces.

But the chemistry ultimately works. Though the comedy leaves one with the taste of lighter fluid in the mouth, I really didn't want the book to end.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

BOTH South players had a difficult decision at the first trick on the diagramed deal, after reaching an optimistic slam.

Not unnaturally, North rode the bidding with six hearts, rightly judging that all his high cards except the spade jack would pull their weight.

In the replay, South reached the same contract after opening with a weak two-bid. Their bidding proceeded without interference: two hearts—two spades—three clubs—three diamonds—three hearts—three spades—three no-trump—three hearts. By partnership agreement, the third no-trump bid promised a single spade.

A diamond was led at both tables, in one case the deuce and in the other the ten. Unfortunately for the declarers, this gave them another option. Instead of resigning themselves to the loss of a spade trick, as they would have had to do with any other lead, they could play low from dummy. If the lead was from the queen—probably a 50-50 chance—the spade loser could be avoided quickly on diamonds. In that event, South could afford to lose a trick to one of the rounded-suit jacks, but not both.

Both declarers played low from dummy, a move that was right in theory but wrong in practice. Both declarers went down, for a stand-off. Superficially, the diamond play is about

11 percent better than a hope that clubs and hearts will behave favorably.

There is another consideration that makes the margin rather closer: If West had held the spade ace and the four trumps, including the jack, he would no doubt have led his ace to make sure of that trick.

A diamond was led at both tables, in one case the deuce and in the other the ten. Unfortunately for the declarers, this gave them another option. Instead of resigning themselves to the loss of a spade trick, as they would have had to do with any other lead, they could play low from dummy. If the lead was from the queen—probably a 50-50 chance—the spade loser could be avoided quickly on diamonds. In that event, South could afford to lose a trick to one of the rounded-suit jacks, but not both.

Both declarers played low from dummy, a move that was right in theory but wrong in practice. Both declarers went down, for a stand-off. Superficially, the diamond play is about

West led the diamond two.

West led the diamond two.

West led the diamond two.

Canucks Sweep Series; Kings Threaten Oilers

From Agency Dispatchers

CALGARY, Alberta. — The Vancouver Canucks have become the first team to advance to the quarterfinals of the National Hockey League playoffs, trouncing the Calgary Flames, 3-2, on Saturday to "sweep" their best-of-five opening round Stanley Cup series.

The Canucks, who finished the

regular season in second place in the Smythe Division, just two points ahead of Calgary, entered the playoffs undefeated in nine games. They continued their hot play behind the goaltending of Richard Brodeur, who stopped 42 shots, two goals by Thomas Grasham and the game-winner by Dave (Tiger) Williams, who won Game 2 of the series with an overtime tally.

"It's a great feeling," Brodeur said. "Everyone is on a high right now."

The Canucks will meet the winner of the Edmonton-Los Angeles series. In Los Angeles on Saturday, the Kings stormed back from a 3-0 deficit through two periods to beat the Oilers, 6-5, in overtime on a goal by Dazly Evans. Los Angeles leads the series, 2-1, with Game 4 set for Monday night.

Wayne Gretzky had two goals and two assists as the Oilers grabbed their big lead. But the Kings came back and Steve Bozek scored from short range to tie it with five seconds remaining. Evans won it on a 35-foot slapshot 3:35 into overtime.

Rangers 4, Flyers 3

At Philadelphia, Cam Connor scored on a rebound with 1:09 remaining to lift the New York Rangers to a 4-3 comeback victory over Philadelphia. The Rangers rallied from a 3-0 deficit on goals by Mike Rogers, Reijo Rantanen and Don Malouff.

Sabres 5, Bruins 2

At Buffalo, N.Y., goals by Yvon Lambert, Craig Ramsay and Mike Foligno sparked a second-period rally that gave Buffalo a 5-2 victory over Boston and narrowed the Bruins' lead in the series to 2-1.

Redwings 2, Canadiens 1

At Quebec, Dale Hunter scored two goals in a 72-second span to

China Demands Taiwan Give Up Softball Tournament

From Agency Dispatchers

PEKING — China has demanded that an international women's softball championship — in which it had considered participating — be moved away from Taiwan.

The New China News Agency said China had sent a message to Don Porter, the general secretary of the International Softball Federation, supporting a Japanese proposal that the 5th world women's softball championship, scheduled for July, be relocated. The statement stopped short of saying whether China would send a team.

The Chinese position was taken because the Taiwanese softball authorities insisted on using the flag and national anthem of the Nationalist-controlled island, symbols that are unacceptable to Peking, it said.

The Chinese message also criticized Porter for having "neither refused nor negated" Taiwanese plans to use Nationalist symbols. It said, "There is no absolute assurance against the hoisting of Taiwan's so-called 'national' flag and playing of Taiwan's so-called national anthem."

The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said in Tokyo, meanwhile, that North Korea has hinted it may compete in the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul. He said a final decision was expected after the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

Borg Battles On Against the Tennis Establishment: 'I'm Not Going to Help Them to Save Face'

By Samuel Abo

International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — Björn Borg still is joking that he has all the time in the world to decide whether to enter the French Open tennis tournament, but his coach says he won't and the deadline is Monday and Borg knows it.

"No rush, no hurry," the Swedish star said with a laugh a few days ago after an embarrassing 6-1, 6-2 loss in the quarterfinals of the Monte Carlo open. "I have not made many decisions about my program this season after Monte Carlo. The only thing certain is that I will play next an exhibition in Tokyo and then the Las Vegas Grand Prix. Maybe Hamburg and Geneva late in the season. For the rest, we'll see. That's the time to decide."

Now there isn't. Borg must commit himself to defend the French title that he has won six times in the last eight years. He continues to insist that if he must play qualifying rounds at Roland Garros Stadium, he will not enter. "That's the way it's going to be," Borg says. "I have not changed my position."

"A Rule is a Rule."

Nor has the French Tennis Federation, whose president, Philippe Chatrier, says, "a rule is a rule." Equally unwilling so far is the Wimbledon committee, which meets this week to review again Borg's appeal against having to play qualifying rounds in the tournament that he has won five times in the last six years.

Officials of the last of the Grand Slam tournaments, the U.S. Open, have been more discrete in their dealings with Borg, possibly because the tournament is still so distant — play begins Aug. 30 — and possibly because Borg



FIRST OF THREE — Minnesota's Dino Ciccarelli leaps with joy after slapping the first of his three goals past Chicago goalie Murray Bannerman in the North Stars' 7-1 defeat of the Black Hawks. Chicago's Doug Wilson, left, was unable to stop Ciccarelli. Minnesota's victory Saturday cut Chicago's lead in the best-of-five National Hockey League playoff series to 2-1.

Baseball Season Picks Up as Weather Breaks

Royals Capture 2 From Tigers; Yanks, White Sox Set to Open

From Agency Dispatchers

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — After a spate of postponements forced by bad weather, the baseball season picked up over the weekend. Only the New York Yankees and Chicago White Sox had yet to open the season, but they were preparing for a doubleheader Sunday at Yankee Stadium.

In the American League, the Royals scored two victories over the Detroit Tigers. In the second of those triumphs, on Saturday, John Wathan knocked in two runs for the Royals and Tom Poquette scored twice to back the combined effort of Dennis Leonard, Grant Jackson and Dan Quisenberry. The score was 5-2.

Leonard (1-1) pitched five perfect innings before walking Lou Whitaker to open the sixth. He also walked Ed Miller and Enos Cabell before allowing his first hit of the game — a two-run single by Kirk Gibson that cut the Kansas City lead to 4-2.

Gibson relieved and got pinch-hitter Tom Brookens to fly out to end the inning. Quisenberry pitched the final two innings to get his first save.

Kansas City scored its first four runs in the opening four innings to put the game away against the Tiger starter, Dan Petty (0-1).

Poquette doubled in the first, took third on a groundout and scored on a sacrifice fly by George Brett. Kansas City made it 2-0 in the third when Frank White was hit by a pitch, took second on a walk to U.L. Washington, advanced to third on a fielder's choice and scored on an error by third baseman Cabell on a groundout by Wathan.

Rangers 4, Indians 3

In Cleveland, George Wright knocked in three runs with a home run, single and double, and Buddy Bell drove in three more with a pair of homers as Texas scored an 8-3 victory over Cleveland. Charlie Hough, the Ranger starter, buried his fifth complete game in 24 major-league starts. The 34-year-old knuckleballer scattered eight hits, walked two and struck out four. He retired the last 12 batters.

Red Sox 2, Orioles 0

Orioles 5, Red Sox 3

In Baltimore, Jim Rice's two-run single off Scott McGregor (0-1) in the third inning carried Boston past Baltimore, 2-0, in the first game of a doubleheader. Dennis Eckersley scattered six singles, struck out six and retired 13 batters in a row over one stretch in Boston's season opener. In the

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Royals 4, Tigers 2

In Kansas City, Mo., Amos Otis hit a first-inning grand slam to start Larry Gura's six-hit pitching as Kansas City defeated Detroit, 4-2. Gura scattered six hits, struck out one and walked one. Jack Morris took the loss.

Brewers 15, Blue Jays 4

In Toronto, Ben Oglivie stroked a two-run homer, and Cecil Cooper blasted two two-run doubles to help Milwaukee defeat Toronto, 15-4. The Brewers made maximum use of 16 hits in the 43-degree temperature.

Twins 2, Angels 1

In Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek crashed a 420-foot home run leading off the seventh inning, and Al Williams pitched a four-hitter to help Minnesota beat California, 2-1. Williams walked three and struck out six in going the distance. Angel Moreno, the loser, gave up both Minnesota runs, the first on a home run by Jesus Vega.

A's 5, Mariners 3

In Oakland, Calif., Steve McCatty pitched a seven-hitter over 8 1/2 innings, and the A's took advantage of Gaylord Perry's wildness as Oakland beat Seattle, 5-3.

Perry, just three victories shy of 300 in his major-league career, threw three wild pitches to help the A's score all five of their runs in the fifth inning.

Giants 7, Reds 5

In Cincinnati, Joe Morgan got revenge on his old team when his

Gullickson Throws 6 Wild Pitches But Expos Still Beat Phillies, 11-3

From Agency Dispatchers

PHILADELPHIA — Bill Gullickson threw six wild pitches here Saturday — tying a major-league baseball record — but he ended the game as the winning pitcher as the Montreal Expos beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 11-3, and solidified their early lead in the National League East.

"I felt all right out there, but I held onto the ball a little too long trying to throw outside pitches," Gullickson said, explaining his wildness. "I was overthrowing my slider and they were jumping on Gary [Carter, the catcher] in different ways."

Gullickson agreed: "If ever there was a night when I earned my pay, it was tonight. I was just trying to calm him down. He's capable of great things this season — if he doesn't try to set any more records."

Gullickson hit a two-run homer, and Al Oliver added a three-run blast to highlight a 16-hitter attack that further disturbed the Phillies' new manager, Pat Corrales, who was without a victory in his first three efforts.

Gullickson's wild pitches, which tied the major league record shared by J.R. Richard and Phil Niekro, allowed two Philadelphia runs to score but he managed to scatter six hits in seven innings and pitch out of several jams.

Mets 9, Cubs 5

In the National League, at Chicago, Pat Zachry did not allow a hit until two were out in the eighth inning, when Chicago then exploded for four runs. But the New York Mets, aided by Dave Kingman's five RBIs, held on to defeat Montreal to a 3-0 triumph over Philadelphia.

Braves 6, Astros 2

In Atlanta, Dale Murphy drilled a two-run homer and Tommy Boggs and Al Hrabosky combined on a seven-hitter to lead Atlanta to a 6-2 victory over Houston. Boggs surrendered four hits over 6 1/2 innings to pick up the triumph. Hrabosky, in his 13th season, singled in the eighth for his first hit in seven years. Don Sutton took the loss.

Cubs 5, Mets 0

In Chicago, Ferguson Jenkins, making his return to Chicago after eight years in the American League, allowed five hits over 6 1/2 innings to pitch Chicago to a 5-0 victory over New York. Bill Buckner hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning, and Keith Moreland added a two-run single in the eighth.

Reds 7, Dodgers 4

In Cincinnati, Frank Pastore doubled a four-hitter, and Johnny Bench drove in three runs as Cincinnati defeated San Francisco, 7-0. Bench drew a bases-loaded walk in the first, doubled home a run in the fifth and knocked in Dan Driessen with a single in the sixth. Dan Schatzeder, who walked six in 4 2/3 innings, was the loser.

Pirates 11, Cardinals 7

In St. Louis, Pittsburgh took advantage of four Cardinal errors, and John Candelaria pitched three shutout innings in his first relief appearance in two years as the Pirates beat St. Louis, 11-7.

Giants 7, Reds 5

In Cincinnati, Joe Morgan got revenge on his old team when his

Stadler Assumes Lead in Masters; Nicklaus Falters

New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Spring at last found its way to Augusta, providing the first favorable scoring conditions on the third day of the 46th Masters golf tournament. There was a nip in the air but, for the first time, no wind. A few of the red numbers that denote below-par scores began appearing on the leader boards around the Augusta National Golf Club.

Craig Stadler, who started Saturday's round tied with Curtis Strange for the lead, assumed sole control of it when he finished with three straight birdies. He finished with a round of five-under-par 67 for a 54-hole total of 211 and a three-stroke lead.

Jerry Pate, winner of the Tournament Players Championship last month, scored 67 to finish at 214, tied for second with Severiano Ballesteros, the 1980 champion, who shot 68.

Pate's playing partner, Tom Weiskopf, four times the runner-up in the Masters, shot 68-215, one under par for three rounds. He was tied with Ray Floyd, the 1976 champion, who had 69. Tom Watson and Bob Gilder were one stroke behind.

Jack Nicklaus, who led by three strokes after the opening round

Thursday, slumped to a 5-over-par 77 Friday and went into the third round 10 strokes behind Stadler and Strange with his 71 on Saturday left him at 217, six strokes behind Stadler.

Not since 1954, when amateur Billy Joe Patton also stood at 144, had the halfway leader at the Masters failed to break par. And Nicklaus agreed with the assessment of several of the other leaders that even par of 268 could take the championship on Sunday.

"I said at the beginning of the week that this is going to be a tournament of patience, nerve and nerves, and it's proving to be just that," Nicklaus said. "It requires patience to take your time and not get excited. It takes nerve when the situation calls for it. And it takes nerve to play the nervous shot you're going to play."

Nicklaus was one of many players who complained vehemently about the fast greens and difficult pin placements. Nicklaus went as far as saying, "These pin positions are asking you to make an of yourself." He also said that for the first time he had noticed spectators laughing at the mishaps of players on the greens.

Another significant indication of the severity of the playing conditions was the figure of the 36-hole cut, 154, or 10 over par. It broke the record of 153 set in 1966.

The list of players who missed the cut included such stars as Johnny Miller, three times the tournament runner-up, and Hale Irwin, a 22-year-old U.S. Open champion who shares the course record of 64 for Augusta National.

Among others who missed the cut were Isao Aoki, Frank Conner, Charles Coody (the 1971 champion), John Cook, Ed Focht, Lou Hinkle, Gil Morgan and Bernard Langer of West Germany.

Bill Rogers, the British Open champion; George Burns and Ben Crenshaw made the cut by virtue of a seldom-needed rule, under which a player within 10 strokes of the leader qualifies for the last two rounds.

Joe Mudd, an amateur from Kentucky, shot a 67 Saturday that placed him at 218 and in a tie with Fuzzy Zoeller, the 1979 champion, who scored 70.

Zoeller achieved his 66 despite making three bogeys. He more than compensated for them with nine birdies, including one stretch of four in a row.

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Expos 2, Phillies 0

In Philadelphia, Steve Rogers pitched a three-hitter and Andre Dawson hit a first-inning home run off Larry Christensen to spark Montreal to a 2-0 triumph over Philadelphia.

Braves 8, Astros 6

In Atlanta, Brett Butler and Gien Hubbard drove in two runs to lead Atlanta to its fourth straight victory, an 8-6 decision over Houston. Larry McWilliams (1-0) earned the victory in relief. Rick Camp, the fourth Braves pitcher, gained his first save. Vern Ruhle (0-1) took the loss.

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Expos 2, Phillies 0

In Philadelphia, Steve Rogers pitched a three-hitter and Andre Dawson hit a first-inning home run off Larry Christensen to spark Montreal to a 2-0 triumph over Philadelphia.

Cubs 5, Mets 0

In Chicago, Dale Murphy drilled a two-run homer and Tommy Boggs and Al Hrabosky combined on a seven-hitter to lead Atlanta to a 6-2 victory over Houston. Boggs surrendered four hits over 6 1/2 innings to pick up the triumph. Hrabosky, in his 13th season, singled in the eighth for his first hit in seven years. Don Sutton took the loss.

Reds 7, Giants 0

In Cincinnati, Frank Pastore pitched a four-hitter, and Johnny Bench drove in three runs as Cincinnati defeated San Francisco, 7-0. Bench drew a bases-loaded walk in the first, doubled home a run in the fifth and knocked in Dan Driessen with a single in the sixth. Dan Schatzeder, who walked six in 4 2/3 innings, was the loser.

Padres 11, Cardinals 7

In Los Angeles, Sixto Lezcano doubled home Ruppert Jones in the seventh inning to snap a 4-4 tie and give San Diego a 7-4 victory over Los Angeles. Tim Lollar, the Padres' starter, scored two runs and drew in another before being relieved by Floyd Chilvers, who picked up his first major-league victory. Terry Forster (1-1) took the loss.

Language

Depressing Thoughts

By William Safire

NEW YORK — When Alfred Kahn, Jimmy Carter's chief inflation fighter, used the political taboo word "depression" in a statement from the White House, the economist was pounced upon by assorted commentators and soothsayers; as a result, the hapless but happy man pledged to substitute the word "banana" for "depression" in any future economic message.

Here we are, five years later, and many people fear a deep, full-fledged banana.

"I don't want to start a panic," said Edward Yardeni of E.F. Hutton & Co. told The Wall Street Journal, "but I think there's a 30 percent chance of a depression occurring."

ABC's Sam Donaldson asked Sen. Edward Kennedy if "we are going to tip over into a real breadline depression," receiving the reply, "If you asked any auto worker out in Detroit, they would say that we are in a depression at the present time."

When the word was flung at Franklin D. Roosevelt during the mid-1930s, he wagged a finger at opponents and told them not to speak of rope in the house of a man who had been hanged. About that time, "recession" came into being, replacing the odious "depression," a word that Henry Vansittart first applied to a slowdown in 1793, and that Aldous Huxley resuscitated in 1938.

Panicking the Crisis-Prone

Professor John Kenneth Galbraith informs me that the word first used widely in this regard was "panic"; Karl Marx later preferred "crisis"; ultimately, a much softer term — "depression" — was chosen, so as not to panic the crisis-prone.

Since then, hard times have been euphemized as "rolling readjustments," "crabwise movements," and "extended seasonal slumps," but it seemed that linguistic order was just around the corner when the National Bureau of Economic Research defined a recession as "a recurring period of decline in total output, income, employment and trade, usually lasting from six months to a year and marked by widespread contractions in many sectors of the economy." Journalis-

tic shorthand reduced that definition to "a two-quarter decline in gross national product."

But what about "a real breadline depression," one that will — in the phrase Treasury Secretary George Humphrey used in the 1950s — "curl your hair"? "The Depression" — capitalized, sometimes with "Great" — refers to the panic crisis, paralysis and unemployment of 1929-33, sometimes merged with the follow-up slump of 1936-37. To define "a depression" — small "d" — calls to leading economists elicited these definitions.

Alan Greenspan: "A depression is either a 12 percent unemployment rate for nine months or more, or a 15 percent unemployment rate for three to nine months."

Richard Rahn: "I would consider the country to be in a depression if there were a sustained, major drop in GNP for more than one year, combined with unemployment well into the double-digit range for an extended period of time."

Psychiatric View

"To many," writes the Miami Herald, "a depression is what you take to a psychiatrist, not an economist." The depressive syndrome, according to the American Psychiatric Association's glossary, includes "slowed thinking, decreased purposeful physical activity, guilt and hopelessness."

Does the word "depression" form a subliminal bridge between the disciplines of psychology and economics? To find out, I interviewed the founder of the school of psychometrics, Dr. Sigmund Keyes:

Why do interest rates stay so high? "Inflationary expectations. Lenders have been traumatized by years of negative real interest rates."

What is eroding the self-esteem of investors? "Budgetary jitters. They look at the projected federal deficit and they go — (shakes all over)."

What phrases can we look forward to as anti-inflationary psychology takes hold and a shared societal goal becomes interpersonal capital creation? "American Dream interpretation is a big new field, dealing as it does with double-digit envy. Reduce the psychic income tax and — holistic macro! — we can end all kinds of depression with revenue therapy."

New York Times Service

tic shorthand reduced that definition to "a two-quarter decline in gross national product."

But what about "a real breadline depression," one that will — in the phrase Treasury Secretary George Humphrey used in the 1950s — "curl your hair"? "The Depression" — capitalized, sometimes with "Great" — refers to the panic crisis, paralysis and unemployment of 1929-33, sometimes merged with the follow-up slump of 1936-37. To define "a depression" — small "d" — calls to leading economists elicited these definitions.

Alan Greenspan: "A depression is either a 12 percent unemployment rate for nine months or more, or a 15 percent unemployment rate for three to nine months."

Richard Rahn: "I would consider the country to be in a depression if there were a sustained, major drop in GNP for more than one year, combined with unemployment well into the double-digit range for an extended period of time."

Psychiatric View

"To many," writes the Miami Herald, "a depression is what you take to a psychiatrist, not an economist." The depressive syndrome, according to the American Psychiatric Association's glossary, includes "slowed thinking, decreased purposeful physical activity, guilt and hopelessness."

Does the word "depression" form a subliminal bridge between the disciplines of psychology and economics? To find out, I interviewed the founder of the school of psychometrics, Dr. Sigmund Keyes:

Why do interest rates stay so high? "Inflationary expectations. Lenders have been traumatized by years of negative real interest rates."

What is eroding the self-esteem of investors? "Budgetary jitters. They look at the projected federal deficit and they go — (shakes all over)."

What phrases can we look forward to as anti-inflationary psychology takes hold and a shared societal goal becomes interpersonal capital creation? "American Dream interpretation is a big new field, dealing as it does with double-digit envy. Reduce the psychic income tax and — holistic macro! — we can end all kinds of depression with revenue therapy."

New York Times Service

P.D. James

By Geraldine Pluempcke
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Murder is the one crime which arouses atavistic horror — the crime for which you cannot make separation," said P.D. James. "With a murder mystery you are able to examine human beings under the optimum stress."

About five books ago, in 1971, word began to spread that P.D. James, a relative newcomer to crime fiction, was taking the British murder mystery in new directions. Not only could she write, she had firsthand insights into Scotland Yard. She is a professional administrator, first with the British Hospital Service, then with the Home Office's criminal department and later its forensic section.

To critics, she wrote with a novelist's detail. The New York Times Book Review said some of her descriptive passages approached poetry. James' 1980 thriller, "Innocent Blood," her first crack at a straight novel, earned more than \$1 million in paperback and film rights and selection by the Book-of-the-Month Club. Now two movies, a television series and a new audience are afoot.

In her first book, "Cover Her Face," published in 1962 when James was 42, she created Inspector (later Chief Superintendent) Adam Dalgliesh of Scotland Yard — a published poet and devotee of fine wines and first editions who trails the emotionally warped and violent.

England's independent Anglia TV has just bought film rights for half a dozen Dalgliesh tales. In London, independent producer Donald Boyd has filmed James' "Unsuitable Job for a Woman," the story of a young woman detective, Cordelia Gray, published in 1972. In Los Angeles, 20th Century-Fox has lined up Frank Yablans and Mike Nichols as producer and director to film "Innocent Blood." It opens with an 18-year-old adopted girl learning that her natural parents were criminals.

Psychological Springs

James has completed a second Cordelia Gray murder mystery, "The Skull Beneath the Skin." A main Book-of-the-Month Club selection, it is scheduled to be published by Scribner's in the fall. "My craft" — her voice caresses the word — "is writing mystery stories. I've found the restrictions, the 80,000 or 90,000-word limit, almost a help. I'm quite happy to go back to it. I do when using the form like to explore the psychological springs of emotion and motive."

The classic British murder mystery has often added up to more than the sum of its parts. To Agatha Christie it was essentially a lovely intellectual puzzle. To erudite musician Edmund Crispin, who leaned toward poison and strangulation, it was a chance to romp gleefully through the queen's English and to parade English eccentricities. From Conan Doyle through Margery Allingham and Dorothy L. Sayers, the whodunit has been a keyhole through which to spy the of-

Atavistic Horror, Human Beings Under Optimum Stress
And Other Suspects in the Case Life of a Mystery Writer

Phyllis Dorothy James

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On the eve of World War II she married a doctor, to whom she bore two daughters, but he returned from the war a casualty. His mind broken. He died in 1944; she began building a civilian service career as Mrs. White.

She says of writing: "It seems to me something that I was just born able to do." She plotted while riding trains and subways, filling "odd little notebooks" with random bits and pieces of settings, dialogues, a face that intrigued her plots. "It took five years between one book and another when I was going through a particularly difficult time. I genuinely do wonder how I did it." She lived

ten daft, contradictory, complicated ways of British society.

For P.D. James it's a frame for studying human weakness and frailty under the ultimate pressure. In "The Skull Beneath the Skin" she returns to a traditional setting: an island, and a closed circle of suspects. "I hope people will still feel it has elements of a story."

James, like Cordelia Gray, was thrown out alone at an early age into a society that, she feels, "undervalues" women. As a student, Phyllis Dorothy James wrote poetry and drenched herself in Shakespeare and Jane Austen. On